



Daily Report

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General

Yang, Li Greet International Medicine Forum

OW1111191691 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1123 GMT 9 Nov 91

["11th International Meeting on Rural Medicine Held in Beijing; Yang Shangkun, Li Peng Write Letters To Congratulate the Meeting; by reporter Zou Peiyan (6760 3099 7346)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Nov (XINHUA)—The 11th international meeting on rural medicine opened in Beijing today. President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng wrote congratulatory letters to the meeting.

In his congratulatory letter Yang Shangkun said that rural medicine is a great undertaking to serve the well-being of mankind. In health work the Chinese Government has always attached strategic importance to developing rural medicine and improving rural health and primary health care. The congratulatory letter that said "everyone will enjoy health care by the year 2000" is a global strategic objective raised by the World Health Organization [WHO], and the Chinese government made a promise in this regard as early as 1983. It is now making unrelenting efforts to accomplish this strategic objective. China is a big country with a population of 1.1 billion people, and is also a developing country. We have the responsibility of making our due contribution to the world.

In his congratulatory letter Li Peng said that 14 years ago the World Health Organization decided to make "everyone will enjoy health care by the year 2000" the global objective, and pointed out that the realization of primary health care was the key to achieving this objective. Over the past dozen years or so the Chinese Government has been rendering active support to WHO's efforts to accomplish this objective and has been vigorously promoting the realization of this objective in China. We have included the objective—"everyone will enjoy health care by the year 2000"—in our country's Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program for national economic and social development. As this is their common objective, governments at all levels and all sectors of society will strive to realize it. The congratulatory letter said that improving primary health care in the countryside to improve the people's health is one of China's important tasks during the last decade of this century. The Chinese Government will further organize and mobilize all departments and sectors of society to show concern for primary health care, and to support and participate in it.

The 11th international meeting on rural medicine was sponsored by the Ministry of Public Health and the Chinese Association for Rural Health. Experts of rural medicine from more than 30 countries of the five continents will carry out academic exchanges in 15 areas, including the development trend of primary health care in rural areas, the development of manpower for rural health work, the promotion of health, and health education.

Minister of Health Chen Minzhang spoke at the opening ceremony today. He said that while developing the rural economy, the governments of all levels in China pay special attention to health work in the countryside. Our objective is that in the first step, before 1995, 50 percent of the country's over 2,000 counties will have at least realized the objective—"everyone will enjoy health care by the year 2000"—set by the Chinese Government; in the second step, another 50 percent of the counties will have realized this objective by the year 2000. This plan is being implemented across the country under the leadership of the government and with the coordination of various departments. A situation in which the masses of people and all sectors of society are taking an active part in primary health care has taken shape.

Speaking at the meeting, Professor Tanni, president of the International Society of Rural Medicine, said: This is the first time our society is holding its triennial international meeting in such a big developing country. China has gained unique experiences in providing health care to the population in the vast countryside and in advancing the strategy of WHO as well as advancing primary health care. There is of great significance in exchanging experiences and discussing rural medicine, rural health work, and related scientific research results in Beijing.

Doctor Jien, WHO representative in China, also spoke at the opening ceremony. He said that although China has been confronted with many difficulties in developing human resources and securing rural health workers, it has, in the past few years, adopted some meaningful measures to solve these problems. The health work of the country as a whole is making progress due to the outstanding sacrifice and determination of China's existing rural health care organs, as well as the leaders of all health departments.

More than 400 Chinese and foreign scholars will conduct a three-day discussion of the central topic—discussing rural policies that will ensue that "everyone will enjoy health care by the year 2000."

Delegation Attends APEC Ministerial Meeting

Further on Delegation Arrival

OW1211202291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1610 GMT 12 Nov 91

["Chinese Delegation To APEC Meeting Arrives in Seoul (updated)"]—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Seoul, November 12 (XINHUA)—A 21-member Chinese delegation arrived here this afternoon to attend the third ministerial meeting of Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), which will open Wednesday morning.

The delegation is jointly led by Qian Qichen, state councillor and foreign minister, and Li Lanqing, minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

It is the first time for China to attend the APEC ministerial meeting. The second such meeting was held in Singapore in July last year.

The coming Seoul meeting will see an increase of the APEC membership from 12 to 15.

No Tae-u, president of the Republic of Korea which hosts the Seoul meeting, has a courtesy meeting with heads of the participating delegations and entertained them at a dinner this evening.

The APEC was launched in November 1989 at a ministerial meeting in Canberra, Australia, as a forum for participants to discuss economic issues of common interest and to promote economic cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region.

No Tae-u Meets Qian Qichen

*CM131115791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1502 GMT 12 Nov 91*

[By reporter Ying Qian (2019 6197)]

[Text] Seoul, 12 Nov (XINHUA)—No Tae-u, president of Korea [han guo 7281 0948], host country to the third APEC [Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation] ministerial meeting, this afternoon met here ministers from various countries attending the meeting and delivered a brief statement.

In the statement, No Tae-u welcomed the ministers to Seoul for the meeting, and particularly the participation of the People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei and Hong Kong. Australian, Indonesian, and Canadian foreign ministers and U.S. trade representative also delivered speeches.

No then had a meeting with Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Li Lanqing, who attended the APEC meeting.

Qian Qichen Meets Watanabe

*HK1311074391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0502 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[By reporter Ying Qian (2019 6197)]

[Text] Seoul, 13 Nov (XINHUA)—Qian Qichen, Chinese state councilor and foreign minister, had breakfast with Michio Watanabe, the new Japanese foreign minister, here this morning.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen congratulated Michio Watanabe on his appointment as Japanese foreign minister, and also expressed the hope that Chinese-Japanese relations will continue to develop according to an agreement signed with former Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu during a visit to China this year.

Foreign Minister Watanabe agreed with this. Both sides exchanged views on holding a commemorative activity

for the 20th anniversary of the normalization of Chinese-Japanese diplomatic relations next year.

Watanabe welcomed the participation of the PRC, Chinese Taipei, and Hong Kong in the Asia-Pacific economic cooperative conference, adding that in this way Asia-Pacific economic cooperation will become complete.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen stressed that economic cooperation and good relations between China and Japan are of major significance to Asia-Pacific economic cooperation.

APEC Meeting Opens

*OW1311102691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0819 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, November 13 (XINHUA)—The third ministerial meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) opened here this morning.

Attending the opening session were some 400 representatives from 15 countries and regions as well as from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference (PECC) and the South Pacific forum.

Opening the session, Yi Sang-ok, chairman of the meeting and Foreign Minister of South Korea, expressed welcome to the delegations from the People's Republic of China, Chinese Taipei and Hong Kong.

He said this "will no doubt serve to enhance APEC's relevance and potential as a vehicle for region-wide cooperation."

Speaking at the session, some participants said that the presence of China, Chinese Taipei and Hong Kong will be conducive to upgrading the economic vitality in the Asia-Pacific region and make the organization more effective and embracing.

This session will mainly focus on the region's economic orientation and issues concerning the Uruguay Round of talks and regional liberalization of trade.

The session will also discuss and adopt a draft declaration on Asia-Pacific cooperation.

The previous two APEC sessions were held respectively in Canberra of Australia in 1989 and Singapore in 1990.

In addition to the original 12 members of Australia, Brunei, Canada, Indonesia, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and the United States, the Seoul session admitted three new members of China, Chinese Taipei and Hong Kong.

Qian on APEC Ties

*OW1311083491 Beijing XINHUA in English
0824 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, November 13 (XINHUA)—Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen stated today that China will

participate in the various activities of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in a spirit of construction and cooperation.

He also said that China will work with other members for the economic development and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

Qian, the chairman of the delegation of the People's Republic of China, made these remarks at the third ministerial meeting of APEC, which opened here this morning.

Qian pointed out that the participation of China, Chinese Taipei and Hong Kong in APEC "is a positive development in the process of Asia-Pacific economic cooperation."

The minister, who is also a state councillor, said "from a medium-and long-term point of view, the economic ties among the countries in the region will grow stronger and the Asia-Pacific economic cooperation will play an increasingly greater role in realizing the sustained growth of world economy."

APEC should take the lead in upholding openness and resisting exclusive tendencies in the global context, he said.

Within the Asia-Pacific region, Qian said, "the various regional and sub-regional mechanisms for Asia-Pacific economic cooperation should not exclude, but rather, complement each other in a way that they can concert their efforts for economic prosperity in the entire Asia-Pacific region."

Qian also briefed the meeting on the current situation and prospect of Chinese economy, and its relations with the economic development and cooperation of Asia and Pacific.

Qian said "the economic growth and political stability in China, a country with a population of 1.15 billion, not only constitute an important contribution to the stability in this region and the world at large, but also provide a solid foundation for China's active participation in this region's economic cooperation."

"The deepening of the reform and further opening up" of China, Qian added, "will bring in a broad prospect for China's economic and trade exchanges as well as scientific and technological cooperation with other Asia-Pacific countries."

Zou Jiahua Attends World Bank Loan Signing

OW1111052491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1446 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)—The People's Construction Bank of China signed an international bank loan agreement with eight French, Italian, and British banks in Beijing today. The loans total more than \$100 million. Vice Premier Zou Jiahua attended the signing ceremony.

It is understood that the Construction Bank will provide the loans for importing equipment and technology from Italy and the Netherlands for the construction of a 115,000-tonne ethylene project in Beijing. This is

another successful effort by the Construction Bank to secure a relatively large amount of loans from international banks at low interest rates.

The eight foreign banks providing the loans are the French Lyon Credit Bank, Bank Francaise de l'Orient, French Agricultural Credit Bank, French Industrial Bank, French Paris National Bank, French Paris Ba Bank [name as received], the Monte dei Paschi de Siena Bank of Italy, and British Barclays Bank. The loans consist of three parts: \$106 million in credit loans from the Italian buying party, \$26 million in credit loans from the Dutch buying party; and \$30 million in commercial loans.

The 115,000-tonne ethylene project for Beijing is designated as a key state construction project in the Eight Five-Year Plan. With a total investment of 3.1 billion yuan, the project comprises four main components—ethylene installations, epoxyethane, EVA resin, and butyle-octyle alcohol—and it is scheduled to be completed in 1994. When completed and put into operation, the project will alleviate considerably the shortage of raw materials, a problem facing Beijing's petrochemical industry, and improve the serious pollution caused by the chemical industry in the southeastern suburbs. Because the project requires large investments and a long construction period, the Construction Bank will conduct business services in both foreign currency and renminbi and provide loans for importing equipment and technology from Italy and the Netherlands for the ethylene installation.

Chen Xitong, state councillor and mayor of Beijing; Chemical Industry Minister Gu Xiulian; and Wang Tao, president of the China National Petroleum Corporation; also witnessed the signing ceremony today.

UN Representative Offers Space Technology Ties

OW0911094391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0719 GMT 8 Nov 91

["Chinese Representative Says Country To Strengthen Cooperation With Every Other Country in the World in Outer Space"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, 7 November (XINHUA)—Addressing the UN Special Political Committee today, Ambassador Jin Yongjian, deputy representative of China's Permanent Mission to the United Nations, expressed China is willing to strengthen contacts and cooperation with every other country in the world in peacefully utilizing outer space and to make efforts to promote development of space technology and space law.

He said: The UN designated 1992 as international space year. The Chinese Government attaches great importance to international space year activities and vigorously supports them. China has established the "China Preparatory Committee for International Space Year" as a part of its participation in space year activities. He expressed the belief that international space year activities will greatly promote every country's scientific and technological activities in outer space and be conducive to international cooperation in outer space activities.

Jin Yongjian gave a briefing, in particular, on the applications of space technology in China. He said: China has attached great importance to developing space technology in the course of its implementation of reform and the open policy and in its efforts to promote economic development. At present, China has applied over 1,800 satellite high technologies to various fields of endeavor and achieved notable economic results from them. In particular, this year, when some areas in China were afflicted with very serious flood disasters that rarely had been seen before, space technology played an extremely important role in the efforts to fight floods and provide disaster relief.

He called for more extensive international cooperation in utilizing space technology to use them to prevent natural disasters in more effective ways.

On 'Root-Causes' of Refugees

OW1211014591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0116 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] United Nations, November 11 (XINHUA)—Only with the removal of the root-causes of refugees can there be a fundamental solution to the refugee question, a Chinese diplomat stressed here today.

Speaking at the Third Committee on the Question of Refugees, Ambassador Jin Yongjian of China pointed out that while the existing refugee question is yet to be solved, new refugees keep emerging worldwide without letups, resulting in a considerable increase in the refugee population over last year, reach-over 17 million.

Over the past four decades, the question of refugees, which cannot but arouse deep concern and anxiety to the international community, the ambassador continued, has undergone great changes, particularly outstanding in the extensiveness, the large number and increase in group refugees, and lack of solution for a long time.

Taking the Afghan refugees for instance, the case-load stands as high as over five million. And furthermore, many of the refugee problems have remained unsolved for more than a dozen years or even decades, the Chinese diplomat added.

"To address the question of refugees, efforts should be made in dual approaches: providing humanitarian assistance and addressing the problem from its every root-causes," he said.

"Only with the removal of the root-causes of refugees can there be a fundamental solution to the refugee question."

He attributed the refugee problem to regional hotspots, external armed aggression or civil wars, saying that "history over the past four decades has made it clear that the refugee question is the product of wars, conflicts and turbulences."

He concluded that to promote harmony among states and establish a new international political and economic order

constitutes a more important approach to the settlement of the refugee question right from its root-causes.

UN Envoy on Preventing Outer Space Arms Race

HK1311073591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0443 GMT 13 Nov 91

[By reporter Yang Yaohua (2799 5069 5478): "Chinese Representative Sets Forth China's Principled Position on Preventing Arms Race in Outer Space"]

[Text] United Nations, 12 Nov (XINHUA)—Chinese representative Sha Zukang today delivered a speech at a meeting of the Political and Security Committee of the 46th UN General Assembly, setting forth China's principled position on preventing the arms race in outer space.

Sha Zukang first pointed out: Although certain positive changes have occurred in international disarmament in recent years and certain progress has been made in nuclear and conventional disarmament, the situation regarding preventing the arms race in outer space is still disappointing. The nations that possess the largest space capacity have not yet stopped their outer space arms race and have not yet made any substantial progress in their talks on outer space weapons. Their talks were not aimed at banning space weapons. Instead, they merely discussed "proposals on nonnuclear space defensive systems." This state of affairs cannot but arouse the international community's concern.

He emphatically pointed out: The escalation of the outer space arms race is endangering international peace and security. Therefore, preventing the space arms race has now become an urgent task. Now, when the international community is striving to check the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, it is more necessary to prohibit the arms races from extending to outer space.

Sha Zukang said that the nations that possess the largest space capacity should bear special responsibility for prohibiting the proliferation of space weapons and should be the first to adopt solid steps and immediately stop developing, testing, producing, and deploying space weapons. They should then hold conscientious talks on the basis of such actions to reach an agreement on completely banning all space weapons.

He said: Like most nations, China has always held that a special committee that can perform the negotiation function be set up immediately and that an international covenant on completely banning space weapons be concluded at an early date.

Envoy Urges Successful Uruguay Round Conclusion

OW1311024691 Beijing XINHUA in English
XINHUA0215 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] United Nations, November 12 (XINHUA)—China today urged all parties in the Uruguay Round of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to act

from the interests of all to ensure the successful conclusion of GATT's latest round.

What is at stake in the Uruguay Round is the long-term common interests of both the North and the South, and political will is the key to breaking the dilemma and achieving the objectives of the Uruguay Round, Chinese delegate Ren Quan said today at the Second Committee of the current U.N. General Assembly.

"The results of the negotiations should not only accommodate the interests of a few major contracting parties," Ren said. "Instead, a package of substantial and balanced agreements should be concluded, at an early date, to fully reflect the interests of the developing countries and which will be acceptable by all parties concerned."

The objectives of the Uruguay Round, which was launched in 1986, are to halt and reverse trade protectionism and to develop a more open, viable and durable multilateral trading regime.

The achievement of these objectives provides a basic guarantee for the expansion of international trade.

However, the Uruguay Round did not conclude as scheduled and the pace of negotiations is uneven.

The negotiations on the issues which are of ultimate concern to the developing countries are lagging far behind those which are of concern to the developed countries, Ren said.

"Such an imbalance, if not rectified, will greatly limit the eventual benefits as desired by developing countries," Ren said.

He also said that the UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) VIII to be held next February in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, will be an important event in the international economic field in the 1990s.

During UNCTAD VIII, comprehensive discussion and exchange of views should be held with regard to the world economic situation and especially the development problems faced by the developing countries, Ren said.

The UNCTAD conference should specifically assess and analyze in an in-depth manner the impact on the world economy and the economic growth of developing countries of such new and important issues as the evolution of East-West relations, the formation of trading blocs among developed countries and the final outcome of the Uruguay Round, Ren said.

He noted realistic and effective policy measures will have to be worked out in the five interrelated areas of resources for development, international trade, technology, commodities and services.

Military Group Leaves for Southern Asian Tour

OW1211134091 Beijing XINHUA in English
1309 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)—A Chinese military friendship delegation left here today for a visit to Myanmar [Burma], Thailand and Bangladesh at the invitation of the armed forces of the three countries.

The delegation is led by Lieutenant General He Qizong, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Diplomatic envoys to China of the three countries were present at the airport to see the delegation off.

Article on 'Human Rights Without Boundaries'

HK0811114691 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 8 Nov 91 p 2

[Article by Fu Xuezhe (1381 1331 0772): "Analyzing Theory of 'Human Rights Without Boundaries' Theory"]

[Text] "Human rights without boundaries" is a so-called human rights "theory" advocated by some leading Western politicians and supported by some Western scholars. This "theory" holds that the human rights issue is not constrained by any boundaries so that when incidents of so-called "violations of human rights" occur in any country, other countries can interfere in any form. This is a refurbished version of the "humanitarian interference" theory under new historical conditions.

The emergence of the idea of "human rights without boundaries" can be traced back to the World War II period, but the theory did not completely take form until the late 1970's. According to material we have surveyed, "human rights without boundaries" was first mentioned in 1988.

The idea of "human rights without boundaries" was first directed at the fascist atrocities of Germany, Italy, and Japan. On 14 August 1941, U.S. President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill jointly issued a statement known as the "Atlantic Charter," in which they announced: "The two nations want sovereign rights and self-government restored to those forcibly deprived of them." "After the destruction of the Nazi tyranny, the two nations will look for a peace under which all nations can live safely within their boundaries without fear or want." "Under such a peace, the seas should be free." Here, the United States and Britain posed as "guardians" for the world by claiming the so-called "freedom" of "crossing the seas." (*Selection of International Relations History Material*, published by Wuhan University Press, 1983, Vol 2, pp 721-722) On 21 October 1944, Roosevelt said in a foreign policy speech: "I will shoulder all responsibility and exert all my influence to fully assist and encourage all nations who long for peace and freedom in the world." (Ibid., Vol 3, p 71) That is to say, the activities of the United States in the human

rights aspect were not constrained by national boundaries. In the mid-1970's, in the course of pursuing "human rights" diplomacy, the Washington authorities gradually formed the idea of "human rights without boundaries." A letter by the then U.S. President to Sakharov in the Soviet Union dated 5 February 1977 said: "You are assured that the American people and our government will continue to make good our firm promise about promoting respect for human rights not only in our own country but also in foreign countries." (*General Survey of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights* p 291) The presidential human rights declaration signed on 6 December 1979 also stated: "We once again indicate that we will remain dedicated to our own freedom and will strive to advance human rights in all parts of the world." (ibid) These statements clearly show that the U.S. human rights objective was aimed at "all parts of the world" without being constrained by national boundaries.

On 8 December 1988, at the UN meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," some Western representatives formally put forward the concept of "human rights with boundaries." Some representatives made a straightforward statement on "human rights being constrained by no national boundaries" and another representative gave a more detailed explanation of this concept by saying: "Our duty to safeguard universal human rights is constrained by no national boundaries. This is a duty transcending all national boundaries. It transcends the national boundaries in Europe and also throughout the whole world." He also brazenly declared: "Action to safeguard human rights will be taken wherever human rights are violated."

What is the legal foundation for the theory of "human rights without boundaries" advocated by some Western nations? According to official U.S. statements, it is based on the UN Charter and the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights." In his speech at the meeting to mark the 40th anniversary of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," the U.S. representative said: "The purpose of the joint efforts made by various nations since the end of World War II was to advance various rights and to safeguard the dignity of all people in all parts of the world. This cause finds expression in the UN Charter and in the 'Universal Declaration of Human Rights' whose 40th anniversary we are celebrating. Through these two documents, all member states gain the moral and political position to examine and discuss the situation whereby other states give human rights and basic freedoms to their citizens." This was a misrepresentation of the UN Charter and the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

First, the provisions of the UN Charter do not give the right to one member state to "examine" the human rights situation in another state.

Second, as a political resolution by the UN General Assembly, the "Universal Declaration of Human

Rights" does not have any universal legal binding force. Therefore, the provisions of the "Universal Declaration on Human Rights" do not constitute any legal obligation for UN member states.

[Text] Third, the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" uses the term "regardless of frontiers" but this is only relevant to the "freedom of opinion and expression." Article 19 of the "Universal Declaration of Human Rights" stipulates: "Everyone has the right of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers." (*Human Rights: Collection of International Documents* p 5) It must be pointed out that this provision is not in keeping with the principle of state sovereignty. Although Article 19 of the "International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights," which was adopted in 1966, also includes a similar provision, there are two additional constraints: 1) respecting other people's rights and reputation; and 2) guaranteeing national security, or public order, or public health and morals." (ibid, p 31) That is to say, even the freedom of opinion and expression is also subject to the constraints of state laws and regulations and is not a freedom which "transcends national boundaries." Similar constraints were also added to the provisions on the "freedom of religion and belief," the "right to peaceful assembly," and the "freedom of association." (see Articles 18, 20, and 21 of the Covenant)

According to the above discussion, we can see that the theory of "human rights without boundaries" lacks foundation in international law. However, we must also admit that not all human rights issues are internal affairs of a country or affairs within the domestic jurisdiction of a state. The fundamental mistake of the theory of "human rights without boundaries" lies in the point that it generally describes all human rights issues as affairs that are not constrained by national boundaries. Those who advocated this theory tried to employ the metaphysical sophistry of "seeing the wood for the trees" to achieve some Western states' sinister purpose of interfering in other nations' internal affairs under the pretext of human rights. In terms of international law, the theory of "human rights without boundaries" violates the principle of not interfering in other countries' internal affairs, which is one of the basic principles of international law.

Admittedly, one should not absolutely say "yes" or "no" to the question of whether human rights are subject to national boundaries. In legal terms, some human rights issues are related to domestic laws and other human rights issues are related to international laws. The human rights issues related to domestic laws are constrained by national boundaries and no foreign country can interfere in them. Otherwise, that will be an action violation of international law. In principle, the human rights issues related to international law are the international human rights obligations which all states should undertake.

Specifically speaking, they refer to the behavior of trampling upon human rights on a large scale and in a brutal way, such as aggression and aggressive war; colonialism; policies of racial segregation and genocide; the slavery system, or similar systems; the creation of large numbers of "refugees"; and international terrorist activities. All such things are subject to the jurisdiction of the international law related to human rights and their handling is not constrained by national boundaries. That is, any country has the right to deal with such things according to the provisions of international law if they occur there, and this does not constitute interference in other countries' internal affairs. On the contrary, this merely safeguards the dignity of international law. In the postwar period, it was mainly several Western states that committed the crime of violating human rights on a large scale and in a brutal manner. Generally speaking, the main aspect of the human rights issues so far remains in the scope of domestic laws. This is because the right to live, as the fundamental point of human rights, as well as freedom, equality, democracy, and other aspects of human rights, can only be guaranteed by various countries through the adoption of specific measures and also because the international human rights obligations undertaken by the states can only be fulfilled through the efforts made by the various states themselves.

Theory Termed 'Untenable'

HK1211134191 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO
in Chinese 11 Nov 91 P 2

[Editorial: "'Human Rights Transcends National Boundaries' Theory is Untenable"]

[Text] Recently, some people have vigorously propagated the theory that "human rights transcends national boundaries" in international affairs, but they were not able to come up with concrete international legal arguments.

What is most amazing is: So far, the United States, the most forceful in the pursuit of "human rights diplomacy," has yet to ratify or sign many important international human rights conventions and treaties, including the following: "International Convention on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights," "International Convention on Civic and Political Rights," "International Convention on the Prohibition and Sanctions Against Apartheid," "International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination," "Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhumane, or Undignified Treatment or Punishment," and "Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women." The reason that the United States refuses to sign these human rights conventions is: Certain provisions of these international conventions clash with U.S. law. This reason cited by the United States explains precisely the following: Human rights does have national boundaries as it is restricted by the sovereignty and laws of a country.

When a country refuses to have others intervene in its human rights issue and its mode of development, it stresses that human rights respect national boundaries and refuses to sign international human rights conventions. However, when it wants to intervene in the domestic affairs and mode of development of other countries, then it alleges that human rights knows no national boundaries and demands that the social system, laws, and value concepts of other countries should be a certain. Does this not constitute a double standard?

Aside from the right of survival, human rights also includes political, economic, social, and cultural rights, all of which can only be realized through legal guarantees and affirmation by the state. As the world is made up of states and national boundaries, human rights is not only protected by national sovereignty, but is also guaranteed and defined by state laws. Talks that "human rights transcends national boundaries" without regard for existing realities will only serve to help hegemonists trample upon the sovereign rights of other countries and bully weak, small states by creating a theoretical excuse.

On this point, the residents of Hong Kong can refer to their own personal experience. For instance, the residents of Hong Kong have been troubled by the Vietnamese boat people problem for more than a decade now and have lost nearly 4 billion dollars. Why should they have to shoulder this heavy burden? The reason is: Some people have forced upon Hong Kong a distorted standard and responsibility concerning "human rights," insisting that Hong Kong should take in and feed the Vietnamese boat people. Furthermore, they prohibit Hong Kong from deporting the boat people back to Vietnam in accordance with international laws on illegal immigrants. When Vietnam agreed to take back the boat people, these people continue to assert their opposition to forced repatriation.

The United States also has problems with illegal immigrants. It can use handcuffs on illegal immigrants from Haiti and Mexico. It can use force to return illegal immigrants to their places of origin. However, if the United States takes such actions, it is not considered a violation of human rights, but is this the case for Hong Kong? Objectively speaking, the proponents of the "human rights transcends national boundaries" theory are paving the way for power politics.

In fact, using human rights as an excuse to interfere in other countries is an act of power politics which violates international law. The UN Charter clearly stipulates its opposition to interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. On 9 December 1981, the UN General Assembly adopted a "Declaration Against Intervention and Interference in Other Countries" where it was clearly stated that "each state has the obligation to prevent the use and distortion of the human rights issue as well as the use of the issue as a means to exert pressure on other states or groups of states or to create suspicion and confusion between states."

This is quite natural. All countries have to seek a balance between human rights and economic development as well as social stability. Rights and obligation are integrated and mutually related. The rights of the public should not be jeopardized by the rights of an individual, nor should foreign countries be allowed to use human rights as an excuse to intervene and sow discord and chaos in a country. The law provides for human rights as well as the obligations of the citizens. Therefore, human rights has well-defined national boundaries. Different countries may lay down their human rights standards according to the needs for economic development and social stability. Because the enactment of laws by a state is a manifestation of its sovereignty, this in effect represents a form of national boundary. Otherwise, it will not be necessary for the countries of the world to draw up different laws.

British laws provide: It is forbidden to use the slogan "Down With the Queen's Government," to incite the overthrow of the "Queen's government," or to slander the queen. Meanwhile, the "Civil Rights Code" of the United States intended to protect human rights also stipulates: "The use of the postal system, telephones, telegrams, and radios to incite chaos, or to organize, promote, encourage, participate, or carry out violent acts" is punishable by a fine of less than 10,000 dollars or prison terms of less than five years.

Even as the United States and Britain guarantee the protection of human rights, they also punish according to the law people who incite rebellion. However, some people would not allow China to formulate similar laws and uphold political stability according to the law. Instead, they use the "human rights transcends national boundaries" theory to defend their intervention into the domestic affairs of other countries. This is hardly a defense of human rights. To put it bluntly, they cannot wait for China to plunge into chaos.

There is a saying: "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you." If it is true that "human rights transcends national boundaries," then the states which advocate this "no national boundaries" theory should comply with the international conventions on human rights. Why do they then refuse to sign these conventions? Why do they consider human rights as an issue of sovereignty and formulate the "civil rights code" which includes provisions on the punishment of illegal acts? Why do they not open up their borders to take in the Vietnamese boat people who are seeking "human rights"?

In fact, national boundaries do exist. Is it not odd that one should force others to comply with "human rights transcends national boundaries" theory when one cannot do so oneself?

Article Views G-7 Meeting, Aid to Soviet Union

HK1011073791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
27 Oct 91 p 7

[Article by Xu Hengsheng (6079 1854 5116): "Seven-Nation Financial Minister Conference and Question of Western Aid to Soviet Union"]

[Text] The G-7 finance ministers meeting held recently in Bangkok focused on the the Soviet economic and financial situation, and the ministers reached a common understanding on providing aid to the Soviet Union. The G-7 ministers also held talks with the Soviet delegates and decided to send experts to the Soviet Union for inspection to continue talks on aid.

The Soviet Union is facing grave economic and financial difficulties. According to a report, in briefing the Soviet economic situation, Grigoriy Yavlinskiy of the Soviet delegation stated: The GNP this year will drop by 13 percent, gross industrial output value will drop by 9 percent, gross agricultural output value will drop between 10 and 11 percent, and food production will shrink in a comprehensive way. The Soviet Union is facing a grave food shortage. According to an announcement of Silayev, the USSR National Economy Emergency Administrative Committee Chairman, presently, the Soviet Union must import 48.7 million tons of grain to tide over the difficult situation. In addition, the Soviet financial deficit has steeply increased since the beginning of this year, the National Economy Emergency Administrative Committee estimated that the financial deficit this year will jump to 200 billion rubles, seven times higher than the ceiling approved by the parliament. To deal with expenditures, money supply has increased drastically. According to a PRAVDA report, the money supplied in August alone was equal to the annual volume in 1990. Presently, the USSR has incurred some \$70 billion worth of foreign debts; because of the sharp cut in export and meager hard currencies, it will be difficult to repay due principal and interest. The USSR has already asked for a loan of \$3 billion to cover the repayment.

Facing such a stern situation, the Western countries were willing to provide the Soviet Union with some emergency and humanitarian aid. According to a report, on the eve of the G-7 finance ministers meeting, the EC had already decided to provide the Soviet Union with a loan of ECU [European currency units] 2 billion (approximately \$2.4 billion), while the United States expressed that it would provide the Soviet Union with a food loan in terms of \$2.5 billion, and Japan promised a loan on the same scale. However, the West has not made any commitment on large-scale financial aid as of today. In the wake of discussing the Soviet economic and financial situation, the G-7 finance ministers meeting issued a statement on aiding the Soviet Union. The statement stressed, the ministers "firmly support" the Soviet efforts in shifting to the market-oriented economy, while requiring the Soviet Union to reaffirm bearing obligation to repay its foreign debts to maintain its international reputation; at the same time, the "most crucial

conditions" for the Soviet Union to acquire new loans were set forth, including: implementing an economic reform plan in a comprehensive way; the central and republic authorities making explicit all financial obligations they guarantee to promptly perform; determining the realms of actions for the central and various republics to perform present and future financial responsibilities; and revealing all Soviet economic and financial data.

In commenting on the recent G-7 finance ministers meeting, a TASS observer pointed out: Hopefully, the Soviet Union will obtain some kind of international aid, but the question is under what conditions will it get the aid. In addition, the TASS observer pointed out in the same article that U.S. Secretary of Defense Cheney said, in an interview with a LOS ANGELES TIMES reporter, that the Soviet military policy falls in line with the specific changes which Washington hopes for is "the prerequisite for the United States providing aid to Russia." In an article discussing Western aid to the USSR, the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA pointed out: "Of course, foreign aid is necessary, and the West will eventually do that; but the condition for exchange is to fulfill certain wishes of the West, which we should not neglect."

United States & Canada

Former U.S. Secretary of State Haig Ends Visit

OW1311080791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0738 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)—Former U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig Jr. and his party wound up their visit to China and left Beijing for home this afternoon.

This morning, Haig made a speech on international situation at the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

He met with Chinese Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Yang Taifang yesterday.

Further Reportage on George Shultz Visit

Meets Jiang Zemin

HK1311090891 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
12 Nov 91 p 1

[XINHUA Report: "Jiang Zemin Meets Former U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee, met and held cordial and friendly talks with former U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Zhongnanhai this afternoon. Jiang Zemin expressed appreciation for Shultz's efforts, both during his term of office as U.S. Secretary of State and in recent years, in improving and promoting Sino-U.S. relations. Jiang Zemin said: You are an old friend of the Chinese people. An old Chinese saying has

it that it is particularly happy when old friends meet again. I believe that it will be beneficial to both China and the United State to gradually normalize bilateral relations. At present, political, economic, and social stability prevail throughout China. We will further deepen reform, expand opening up, persistently carry out the principle of integrating the planned economy with market regulation, and make a success of running socialist construction with Chinese characteristics.

Jiang Zemin pointed out: At present, although major and profound changes have taken place in the international situation, peace and development are still among the major subjects of our times. China is willing, on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, to promote friendly relations with all countries in the world, including the United States.

Shultz said that he was pleased to have a second chance to meet General Secretary Jiang Zemin. He said: I am visiting China in a dual capacity. As an old friend of the Chinese people, I have come to meet old friends, make new ones, and take a look at the latest progress China has achieved. As a businessman, I hope to promote economic cooperation between the two countries. Shultz said he was pleased to see the achievements China had scored in reform, opening up, and economic development. He also expressed admiration for China's remarkable results in its disaster relief work this year. Shultz emphasized: It tallies with the interests of both the American and Chinese people that the two countries carry out more high-level contacts, make concerted efforts, and normalize bilateral relations at an early date.

Meets Li Peng

HK1311101791 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
12 Nov 91 pp 1, 4

[By reporters Wang Rujun (3769 1172 0689) and Zhang Jian (1728 0256): "Li Peng Meets Shultz"]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Nov (RENMIN RIBAO)—While meeting former U.S. Secretary of State Shultz in the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse this afternoon, Premier Li Peng pointed out that China is willing to see the restoration and development of Sino-U.S. relations on the basis of the principles laid down by the three communiques.

Premier Li Peng first welcomed Mr. Shultz' visit to China. He said: "We have met on several occasions and I am very happy to meet you again in Beijing. When accompanying President Li Xiannian to the United States in 1985, I signed an agreement with the U.S. side on the peaceful use of nuclear energy between China and the United States."

Shultz added: "I remember that very well. The Bechtel Corporation, of which I am board member, is engaged in the energy business and hopes to carry out cooperation with China."

On Sino-U.S. relations, Li Peng said: Sino-U.S. relations were relatively stable when Mr. Shultz was secretary of state, and we appreciate Mr. Schultz' efforts in this regard.

Mr. Shultz said that as a friend of China, he earnestly hoped that Sino-U.S. relations will develop in a correct manner because improved Sino-U.S. relations will be highly beneficial to both countries.

After briefing him on China's achievements in economic construction, reform, and opening up, Li Peng said that China's economy continues to develop and that it is a promising market. There is great potential for Sino-U.S. economic cooperation. Over the last two years or so, China and the United States have made a certain degree of progress in economic relations although bilateral relations have not been quite normal. The United States has set up many joint enterprises in China and most of them are successful. He said: The energy industry will be one of the key industries for China's economic development in the coming decade, and the electric power industry will further develop. We hope to strengthen cooperation with the United States in this respect.

Shultz expressed appreciation for China's achievements in reform and opening up and wished China greater successes in its economic construction.

Shultz arrived in Beijing on 10 November at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Vice Premier Wu Xueqian met Mr. Shultz in the Diaoyutai State Guesthouse tonight. Both sides exchanged views in a friendly atmosphere on issues of common interest. After their meeting, Wu Xueqian gave a banquet in honor of Shultz and his entourage.

No Release of Dissidents During Baker Tour

*HK1111062891 Hong Kong TUNG FANG JIH PAO
in Chinese 11 Nov 91 p 6*

[Report: "No Pro-Democracy Activists Will Be Released During Baker's Stay in China"]

[Text] According to well-informed sources in Beijing, the Chinese authorities will not release any 1989 pro-democracy activists in the near future, especially influential pro-democracy figures on the mainland such as student movement leaders Wang Dan, Wang Juntao, and Chen Ziming. It has been speculated abroad that when U.S. Secretary of State James Baker visits China, Beijing will make an important concession with regard to the human rights issue. However, according to an insider, this will probably not happen.

In Washington, analysts point out that Baker's trip to China on Friday will enhance Beijing's prestige. However, it seems that Beijing will not repay him for the visit. Even if Beijing intends to make any concession, it will not release any dissident during the visit to demonstrate its firm stand that "China can never tolerate any interference in its own internal affairs by foreign countries."

In addition, Ma Dawei, director of the Foreign Affairs Committee under the Federation for a Democratic China, presented a letter to Baker through diplomatic channels, asking him to raise with Beijing the issues of human rights, unequal trade, proliferation of nuclear arms, prison-made products, and other issues.

Bush Speaks at Society, Lauds Asia-Pacific Ties

*OW1311064191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0557 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[Text] New York, November 12 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush declared here tonight he remains deeply committed to building closer ties with the Asia Pacific Region.

He made the remarks when he was speaking on U.S.-Asia relations at the annual dinner hosted by the Asia society, a non-profit organization whose mission is to increase American understanding of Asia and foster communication between the peoples of the United States and Asia.

In his 15-minute address, the president told nearly one thousand of the distinguished guests, including most of ambassadors of Asian countries to the United Nations or their consuls general to New York, that "although much of our nation's heritage comes from Europe, our future points equally toward Asia."

He said the Asia-Pacific region has become U.S. largest and fastest growing trade partner. The United States conducts more than 300 billion dollars worth of two-way trade annually. American firms have invested more than 61 billion dollars in the region, while Asians have invested more than 95 billion dollars in the United States.

Dwelling at length on U.S.-Japan relations, Bush said "Japan, which nearly half a century ago became a focal point of American hatred, has become one of our closest and most treasured allies."

Referring to China, he said "China is important. It is our policy to remain engaged."

Meanwhile, he announced that the United States will upgrade its relations with Laos to the ambassadorial level and will normalize relations with Vietnam in a step-by-step process.

On the Korean peninsula, Bush welcomed better ties being built between the North and the South of Korea. But, at the same time, he reaffirmed that "we will maintain our military presence in the South as long as the people want and need us."

Summarizing the U.S. general approach to relations with Asia, the president said "our administration sees six keys to promote lasting peace in the Asia Pacific Region: progressive trade liberalization, security cooperation, a shared commitment to democracy and human rights,

educational and scientific innovation, respect for the environment, and an appreciation of our distinct cultural heritages.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Hun Sen, Prince Ranariddh Arrive in Beijing

*OW1211130591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1253 GMT 12 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 12 (XINHUA)—Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Ranariddh, members of the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia, and their wives arrived here from Bangkok by plane today to welcome Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his wife to return to Phnom Penh.

They were greeted at the airport by Chairman of the SNC Sihanouk and his wife, as well as by the Cambodian ambassador to China, Chan Youran and his wife.

It is learned that Sihanouk and his wife are scheduled to return to Phnom Penh November 14.

Further on Arrival

*HK1211132191 Hong Kong AFP in English
1257 GMT 12 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, Nov 12 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk on Tuesday welcomed Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen to Beijing, from where the premier will escort the former monarch back to his homeland after nearly 13 years in exile.

Sihanouk and his wife, Princess Monique, were at the airport to greet a smiling and relaxed-looking Hun Sen, who did not make any statement on arriving from Bangkok.

The ebullient prince could not hide his excitement at the prospect of returning to Phnom Penh on Thursday for the first time since he fled on a Chinese aircraft on January 6, 1979, ahead of advancing Vietnamese troops.

"I'm very moved by the fact that I will be able very soon to be back home and to work there among the people of the nation of Cambodia, in particular with his excellency, Prime Minister Hun Sen," the prince said after embracing Hun Sen and his entourage.

Since fleeing Cambodia, Sihanouk, 69, has lived alternately in Beijing and the North Korean capital, Pyongyang.

"For me, it is a very important and a very new period of my life, certainly the last part of my life since I am already very old. But I'm still in good health," the prince said, speaking in English.

"So, I have enough chance and courage to help Cambodia to solve its problems, in particular the rehabilitation of the people and the reconstruction of the country and maintaining national reconciliation and national unity and maintaining and safeguarding peace in Cambodia."

Hun Sen and Sihanouk, who are expected to dine together Tuesday, are to leave Beijing for Phnom Penh at 5.00 a.m. Thursday [2100 GMT 13 November] on a China Air flight chartered by the Chinese government, a source said.

The group is expected to arrive in the Cambodian capital at 11.00 a.m. local time [0400 GMT]), the source said.

The prince's entourage gave no details of the prince's program until his departure Thursday, although his advisors indicated that he would not hold talks with Hun Sen before reaching Cambodia.

"Hun Sen only comes here to escort the prince to Phnom Penh," one said.

(The head of the Phnom Penh government told reporters Monday in Bangkok that he expected to call on Chinese leaders while in Beijing).

Sihanouk was elected in July as president of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC), a body grouping all four factions of the country's 13-year-long civil war set up under a U.N. peace plan to govern the country until elections are held.

Since the signing of the Cambodian peace accord in Paris on October 23, Sihanouk has stressed that he wants to be an arbiter of Cambodian politics and wished to see "a genuine liberal democracy with a multiparty system."

"I will do my best in order to implement such a genuine democracy ... and free enterprise economy and we will be a neutral state, but open to the outside world.

"Like Thailand we can be a prosperous country in the near future by implementing a free enterprise economy. In the Third World, we will be proud to show that we are able to implement Western-style democracy," he said.

He called on the West to invest in Cambodian industry, banking and tourism, adding that the businesses, particularly joint ventures, would be guaranteed against nationalisation.

Asked about the possibility of a return to power of the Khmer Rouge, Sihanouk said "it depends on the citizens of Cambodia," adding that the guerrilla group, whose rule of Cambodia left hundreds of thousands dead, were bound by the Paris agreement.

"We have to be patient until the elections. And the verdict about the Khmer Rouge will be taken by the people of Cambodia. Neither yourself, nor Sihanouk, has the right to behave (in any way) vis-a-vis the Khmer Rouge. The people of Cambodia have the right and the duty to judge the Khmer Rouge," he said.

The prince then drove off in his black limousine decorated with a blue flag with a stylised map of his country and a Chinese flag. The prime minister followed in another car.

Burma, Yunnan Sign Rail Supply Agreement

OW1211115791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1127 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Yangon, November 12 (XINHUA)—Myanmar [Burma] and China's Yunnan Province signed a contract agreement for the supply of rail here today.

Under the agreement, the Yunnan Corporation will supply the Myanmar Railways Enterprise with 7,000 tons of rail, which will mainly be used to rebuild Myanmar's old railway lines.

The agreement was signed by Win Sen [name as received], managing director of the Myanmar Railways Enterprise and Zhang Jingwen, manager of the Yunnan Machinery Import and Export Corporation of China.

Aerospace Delegation Arrives in Burma for Visit

OW1311104291 Beijing XINHUA in English
0911 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] Yangon [Rangoon], November 13 (XINHUA)—A Chinese delegation of the Ministry of Aero-Space Industry arrived here this afternoon for a six-day friendly visit to Myanmar [Burma].

Lt-Gen [lieutenant general] Tin Tun, minister for transport and communications and for social welfare and labor, and other government officials greeted the delegation at Yangon International Airport.

It is learned that the delegation led by Lin Zongtang, minister for aero-space industry, will discuss with the Myanmar side the matters on the co-operation in aviation spheres between the two countries.

Chinese Ambassador to Myanmar Liang Feng was also present at the airport.

Burmese Culture Delegation To Tour Major Cities

OW1311110591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0911 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] Yangon [Rangoon], November 13 (XINHUA)—A Myanmar [Burmese] cultural delegation left here this afternoon for Beijing on a two-week visit to China in accordance with the 1991-1992 cultural exchange plan between Myanmar and China.

The visitors, led by Dr. Ye Tut, director-general of the Department of Cultural Institute under the Ministry of Culture, will tour Beijing, Kunming and other cities, where they are expected to exchange experience with their Chinese counterparts.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by U Tin Htoo, director-general of the fine arts department under the Ministry of Culture and Pan Houxing, cultural counsellor of the Chinese Embassy here.

SLORC Official on 'So-Called Human Rights'

OW0611075691 Beijing XINHUA in English
0646 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Text] Yangon, November 6 (XINHUA)—Maj-Gen Khin Nyunt, first secretary of the Myanmar State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), said that the so-called human rights in some western nations serve the privileged and ruling class.

Khin Nyunt made the remarks on Tuesday when he made an address at the opening of the Myanmar Institute of Nursing here.

The SLORC secretary stressed that the cultural values and way of life of eastern nations are different from those of western nations and the two regions cannot be considered the same way.

He stated those individuals and big countries that shout at the top of their voice "human right" should realize and understand this fact.

He said "if one makes an in-depth study of the so-called human rights in some Western nations, one will find that they are meant ultimately for the elite, the privileged and the ruling class."

The SLORC secretary noted that Myanmar ensures human rights in accordance with the Myanmar traditional values, customs and religion.

NLD Parliamentarians Oppose Parallel Government

OW0511132691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1150 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] Yangon, November 5 (XINHUA)—An announcement issued by the Myanmar [Burma] general election commission on Monday says a total of 280 parliament representatives from the winning National League for Democracy (NLD) in the 1990 general election do not support Sein Win's parallel government.

On December 18, 1990 Sein Win and seven other elected parliament representatives formed a parallel government in Manerplaw, an area in Myanmar near the southeast Myanmar-Thai border. Six of the eight members of the parallel government were from the NLD.

Sein Win's parallel government, which has joined forces with the insurgent group of the Kayin National Union (KNU), said on the same day that more than 200 elected parliament representatives of the NLD were in support of such group led by Sein Win.

The 280 NLD parliament representatives said that they did not and do not support the expatriate group led by Sein Win "for it has formed the Myanmar national coalition government unlawfully after collaborating with the KNU terrorist group."

It was reported that government officials of Britain and the United States recently met with members of the parallel government respectively in the two countries.

The NLD won 396 seats in all the 485 constituencies in the 1990 general election.

Up to now, 19 NLD representatives have been cancelled from the list of parliament representatives by the Myanmar Election Commission.

Qian Qichen Meets Australian Foreign Official

OW0911155691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1540 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)—State Councillor and Foreign Minister Qian Qichen met here today with Richard Woolcott, the Australian secretary-general for foreign affairs and trade.

Qian said that Sino-Australian relations have developed smoothly since Gareth Evans, the Australian minister for foreign affairs and trade, visited China in April of this year.

According to Qian, the two sides have engaged in Canberra recently in fruitful exchanges involving official consultations and disarmament consultations. He added that Sino-Australian economic relations and trade have also enjoyed rapid development.

China has always attached importance to developing friendly cooperative relations with Australia, said Qian. He expressed hope that the two countries will increase the number of high-level contacts and will maintain efforts to develop bilateral relations.

The economy of the Asia-Pacific region has developed rapidly, said Qian, adding that the countries in the region should enhance economic cooperation and promote stability and continued development in the region.

Woolcott expressed satisfaction with the development of Sino-Australian relations. He expressed his appreciation for the important role China has played in safeguarding peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region, and especially its role in a political settlement of the Cambodian issue.

Woolcott said the Australian Government is extending great effort to develop relations with the Asia-Pacific countries, including China.

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu met with Woolcott on Friday and hosted a dinner in his honor.

New Zealand To Restore Full Educational Ties

OW1111105191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0929 GMT 11 Nov 91

[Text] Wellington, November 11 (XINHUA)—New Zealand and China have agreed to fully restore exchange and cooperation in education.

The agreement was reached last week after a three-day visit to New Zealand by Liu Bin, Chinese vice-minister of the State Education Commission.

The sending of students to study in each country will be conducted regularly and the number of scholarship offered by New Zealand education institutions for Chinese students here on master or PhD degrees studies has also be confirmed.

New Zealand was also committed to offering teachers with China's English teaching, particularly in remote and border regions, Liu Bin told XINHUA in an interview before leaving here for Australia last weekend.

Both sides had also agreed to regularize visits to each other countries by senior educators and education administrators in the coming years in addition to enhancing links between specific universities or colleges between the two countries, Liu said.

"The visit has been quite a success," the minister said, adding that the results of the visits might indicate "an all-round restoration of relations in terms of education exchanges and cooperation," between the two countries.

During stay in New Zealand, Liu had talks with New Zealand Education Minister Lockwood Smith and visited universities, polytechnics, secondary and primary schools.

Near East & South Asia

Yang Shangkun Meets Moroccan Crown Prince

OW1311082391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0807 GMT 13 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Yang Shangkun met with Moroccan Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed and his party in the Great Hall of the People here today.

Yang said the Chinese people have always cherished their friendship with the Moroccan people.

He noted that the bilateral friendly relations of cooperation have developed smoothly since China and Morocco established diplomatic relations in 1958, adding that leaders of the two countries also have maintained contacts and exchange of visits.

The Chinese President said he is convinced that the Crown Prince's current visit to China will make new contribution in boosting their bilateral relations and cooperation.

Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed invited President Yang to visit Morocco at a time convenient to him on behalf of Moroccan King Hassan II.

He said the Moroccan King and people are looking forward to Chinese leaders' visit to the country.

Exchange of visits by the two countries' leaders demonstrates that the two countries enjoy very good relations of mutual assistance and cooperation, he said.

Sidi Mohamed expressed the hope that such relations will continue to develop.

Yang Shangkun accepted the invitation with pleasure and in turn reaffirmed his invitation to King Hassan II to visit China.

During the meeting, yang spoke highly of Morocco's neutral and nonalignment policy and its efforts to promote Maghreb union's development and strengthen unity and cooperation among arab countries.

Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed briefed Yang on the progress of the issue on Western Sahara and Morocco's attitude towards this issue.

Yang said: "We are very pleased to see that the Western Sahara issue is developing in the direction of political settlement. And the Chinese Government sincerely hopes that the parties concerned will continue to make their efforts so that the United Nations' peace plan can be implemented smoothly and the Western Sahara issue settled properly."

Prior to the meeting, Chi Haotian, chief of the general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met and had a friendly conversation with the Moroccan Crown Prince.

Amir To Laud 'Honorable Attitude' Toward Kuwait

*OW1111005791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0037 GMT 11 Nov 91*

[By Ding Wen]

[Text] Kuwait City, November 10 (XINHUA)—Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah will thank China for its "honorable attitude" toward his Emirate during his forthcoming Beijing tour, a senior Kuwaiti official said today.

In an interview with XINHUA, Shaykh Nasur Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Sabah, minister of amiri court affairs, noted that China, one of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, was the first to recognize Kuwait when it became independent on June 19, 1961.

The late Chinese Premier Zhou En-lai made great contributions to the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, he said.

"We shall never forget the Chinese friends who sent a team of firefighters to Kuwait to cap oil wells set ablaze by retreating Iraqi troops (during the Gulf war)," he added.

On the prospects of economic cooperation between China and Kuwait, the minister called attention to the fact that "many fields" are open to cooperation.

"The Chinese have undertaken many giant construction projects in Kuwait, and the Kuwaiti Government and people take pride of this fact," he said.

The official also expressed the Emirate's willingness to expand cooperation with China in the wake of the Gulf war.

The Kuwaiti ruler is to start his China visit on November 15, as part of an Asian and European tour which will also take him to Turkey, the Soviet Union and Italy.

Kuwaiti Envoy Views Visit

*OW1311100391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0758 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)—The Kuwaiti Ambassador to China said here Tuesday that during his forthcoming visit beginning Friday, the Kuwaiti amir will exchange views with Chinese leaders on the post-war recovery of his country and on bilateral relations.

The Kuwaiti amir's two visits to China in one year showed that the friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries have been strengthened, he said, adding he hoped friendly relations can be further promoted.

In an interview with Chinese correspondents, Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid al-Buayjan said Kuwait and China have supported and cooperated with each other economically and politically, and thus the bilateral friendly ties have been furthered.

He noted that China, as a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, declared on many occasions its support for Kuwait during the Iraqi invasion.

The ambassador said he felt optimistic over the prospects of Kuwaiti-Chinese economic cooperation. The pre-war cooperation between the two countries was successful, he said, but cooperation was interrupted by the Iraqi invasion. Though bilateral cooperation has been renewed, the scale is much smaller than before, he said.

He expressed belief that conditions in Kuwait would become better with the passage of time and cooperation between the two countries would surely reach the pre-war level, or become even better.

The ambassador stressed that more than 2,000 Kuwaitis are being detained in Iraq. He expressed hope that with international support, the detained Kuwaitis would be released as soon as possible.

He said oil-well fires in Kuwait, never before seen in human history, have finally been put out after eight months of effort. The Chinese people have contributed their bit to this, he added.

Oil production has been resumed, but there will be some time before production reaches the pre-war level, he said. "We wish to get more aid in the future," he said.

On the Middle East Peace Conference, the ambassador said, "we attach great importance to the realization of

world peace and hope that both sides will abide by the U.N. resolutions and sit at the negotiating table."

"We also hope that all countries support the Palestinian people to regain their sovereignty over their own land, and the disputes will be settled through peaceful means. And Kuwait will make more efforts to this end," he added.

Coal Mining Agreement Signed With Iran

*OW0411111791 Tokyo KYODO in English 1019 GMT
4 Nov 91*

[Text] Hong Kong, Nov. 4 KYODO—China has signed a 2.6 million U.S. dollar agreement with Iran to cooperate in mining Iran's coal fields, the Hong Kong CHINA NEWS AGENCY reported Monday.

Under the agreement, which will run for one year, China will provide engineering plans and all the equipment for extracting coal.

The agency said that the joint venture is the first for the two countries in the area of coal mining, but quoted one Chinese official as saying that the industry has excellent prospects for future technical cooperation between the two countries.

It also said this is the second technical cooperation agreement signed between China and Iran in less than three months. In August, the two countries signed an agreement in Tehran on a zinc smelting project.

Sri Lanka Freedom Party Delegation Visits Hunan

*HK0711032391 Changsha Hunan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Oct 91*

[Text] A six-member Sri Lanka Freedom Party delegation, led by Mrs. Bandaranaike, president of the party and former prime minister of Sri Lanka, arrived in Changsha yesterday afternoon. Shen Ruiting, member of the provincial party committee standing committee and secretary general of the provincial party committee, and (Zhang Jimin), deputy director of the provincial foreign affairs office, welcomed the delegation at the airport.

Mrs. Bandaranaike has visited China three times, and has developed profound friendship with leaders of the older generation of our party, including Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Chen Yi, He Long, Soong Ching-ling, and Deng Yingchao.

Yesterday afternoon, when Mrs. Bandaranaike visited provincial Research Institute of Hunan Embroidery, she stood for a long time in front of a large portrait of Chairman Mao. She repeatedly said: It is truly very realistic. Pointing to the portrait, she told other Sri Lanka guests: Look, Chairman Mao is smiling.

In the evening, when provincial party Secretary Xiong Qingquan was calling on Mrs. Bandaranaike, she said again: The picture of Mao Zedong embroidered by the Hunan Research Institute of Embroidery should be sent to Beijing for display. She added: I am very pleased

because during my trip to Hunan this time, I will be able to visit Mao Zedong's native place. Mao Zedong is a great leader of the Chinese people, and the people of the world as well. During the meeting yesterday evening, Secretary Xiong Qingquan said: Mrs. Bandaranaike was Chairman Mao's good friend, and his guest as well. Therefore, 60 million people in Hunan warmly welcome your visit. During the meeting, Xiong Qingquan also briefed his guests on the industrial, agricultural, scientific, technological, and political situation in Hunan.

East Europe

Ministry's 'Curt Response' on Yugoslavia Noted

*LD1211183491 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1606 GMT 12 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, Nov 12 (TANJUG)—China believes that internal affairs of each country are the concern of its people and hopes that the efforts of the international community will help initiate a settlement of the Yugoslav conflict and restore peace as soon as possible through negotiations between all parties concerned in Yugoslavia.

This was the reply of the Chinese Foreign Ministry's Information Department to three questions posed by TANJUG's correspondent in Beijing—on the attitude of China as a permanent member of the UN Security Council towards the Yugoslav Presidency's request for the deployment of U.N. peace-keeping forces in Croatia, on China's attitude towards the E.C. economic sanctions, and on the E.C. proposal that the U.N. take a decision on an embargo on oil supplies to Yugoslavia.

The curt response of the Chinese Foreign Ministry did not clear up China's attitudes.

Article Views Yugoslavia, European Situation

*HK2410025191 Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI in Chinese
No 18, 16 Sep 91 pp 2-4*

[Article by Ji Yin (1323 1377): "Turmoil in Yugoslavia and European Situation"]

[Text] Slovenia and Croatia, two republics in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, declared independence on 25 June. Since then, sporadic armed clashes inside the two republics have never ceased, and there is a danger that the fighting will increase. The turmoil caused by the ethnic dispute in Yugoslavia is continually developing.

The Balkans have always been called the "powder keg" of Europe. In the past, the explosive situation in this place often spread to all of Europe. Today, what are the influences of the crisis in Yugoslavia on the situation in Europe?

The New Flash Point

The special feature in the transitional period in which the old European pattern changes into the new one is a tumultuous and unpredictable situation. The turmoil in

Yugoslavia is the first large-scale armed clash in Europe in the 40 years since the war. It is a dangerous signal, and it indicates that no sooner had the cold war between the East and West ended, than the new flash point began to take shape. This is not military confrontation between the East and the West, nor a local war, but a new flash point which manifests itself as ethnic dispute in Europe.

The crisis in Yugoslavia is not an isolated phenomenon. Like the Gulf war, it is an outcome of the imbalance of forces in Europe. Great changes have taken place in Eastern Europe, and the structure of confrontation between the two big groups has crumbled, therefore the complicated ethnic conflicts in Eastern Europe, which were covered and suppressed for a long time by the two-pole system and by the confrontation between the East and the West, have suddenly manifested themselves in an explosive way. East European countries have economic difficulties, their political situations are unstable, and the power of the central authorities are weakened. These factors, plus the political forces of various kinds which try to earn political capital by arousing nationalism, make the ethnic conflicts more acute and allow national separatism to emerge. Because the East European countries have ethnic groups which are mingled together, ethnic disputes within a country can easily develop into a dispute between two countries, and this makes the conflict more complicated.

The crisis in Yugoslavia casts a shadow over security in Europe. If the crisis is out of control, not only is it possible that Yugoslavia faces a danger of being "Lebanonized," but that it can cause a chain reaction and intensify explosive latent ethnic disputes in Eastern Europe, and even influence violent activities related to nationalism in some West European countries. It seems that for a long period to come, the crises caused by ethnic conflict will become a new factor for disturbance in the situation in Europe.

The political map of Europe changed many times. In particular, after World War II, it changed beyond recognition; this is the historical origin for the territorial disputes which generally exist in Eastern Europe. Ethnic disputes in the Eastern European countries are often mixed up with territorial disputes, and this increases the complications and seriousness of the issue. The reason the armed clash in Croatia has been particularly acute is because, behind the clash, there is the concealed problem of sovereignty over the areas of Serbian inhabitants after the republic becomes independent. The borders among various Yugoslav republics are administrative lines. If separation takes place and the borders change into international boundaries, it will inevitably cause changes in the domestic and international borders, thus shaking the post-war principle in Europe that borders cannot change. This principle is an important factor maintaining comparative stability in Europe over the past four decades. Once there is an example of changing current borders, the consequence will be profound and serious. Along with the changes in borders and the intervention by big powers, it might lead to a new

division of the spheres of influence in Europe and a reorganization of forces, thus causing a new imbalance of forces in Europe, and affecting the process of the formation of a new pattern in Europe.

In 1914, Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian youth, assassinated Austrian Crown Prince Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo, and this led to the world war. People still remember this clearly. However, the current ethnic conflicts in the Balkans do not have the function of an incident that can touch off a European war, and the crisis in Yugoslavia will not go so far as to cause a conflict or war in Europe. This is because today's Europe is different from Europe before the two world wars when big powers went so far as to use war as a means to redive their spheres of influence. Today's Europe is also different from the Europe under the "Yalta" system, in which a local conflict in a country could possibly lead to a war between the East and the West. At present, the United States, the Soviet Union, and the major European countries all hope to stabilize the situation in Europe, to prevent the crisis in Yugoslavia from running out of control and the conflict from spreading, and to look for a peaceful settlement. Therefore, the armed clash in Yugoslavia will be partial and local.

The New Topic in the Building of a Security System in Europe

In the process of change from the old to a new pattern in Europe, the building of a security system for all of Europe to replace the already succumbed cold war structure of confrontation between the two big groups in the East and the West is a very complicated problem. In a certain sense, this is a crucial problem of forming a new pattern. The United States wants to build a European security system with NATO as the mainstay to sit in a dominant position in an "intact and free" Europe; some West European countries, represented by France, want to develop the "Western European Union" into a defense and security organ of the European Community, to build a European security system with the "Western European Union" as the core. Other European countries advocate building a pan-European security system within the framework of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE], to acquire the right to speak on European affairs through the 35-nation organization. To conclude, various countries have their own ideas and cannot agree.

At present, the crisis in Yugoslavia has raised a difficult question concerning the building of a new security system in Europe. NATO, the CSCE, and the EC are the three crucial organizations for building a security system in Europe, but none is capable of effectively dealing with the crisis in Yugoslavia. NATO was originally an outcome of the cold war and a Western military alliance. After the abolition of the Warsaw Pact, it has become the only effective military organization in Europe. At present, NATO is developing in the direction of both a political and a military organization, and has decided to provide East European countries with some kind of

security protection. NATO's military strategy has also changed from "frontier defense," based on the confrontation between the two big groups in the past, to a strategy of "dealing with crises," and it has also decided to establish an "expeditionary force in readiness." However, facing the current crisis in Yugoslavia, NATO has no measures or actions. The huge military machine cannot be used to deal with the internal ethnic disputes and armed fighting inside a country. The so-called provision of security protection to Eastern Europe has also become empty words.

In the past the CSCE was a forum for easing the military and political confrontation between the East and the West; at present, it is trying to develop in the direction of a pan-Europe security system, but it has run into many difficulties, and is far from establishing a comparatively perfect mechanism for security protection and dealing with crises. In June this year, at the first committee meeting of the foreign ministers of the CSCE countries in Paris, it was decided to establish a "mechanism for consultation and cooperation in the state of emergency." The meeting also decided that a "conflict prevention center" is an organization for solving disputes for the CSCE, as well as establishing "hot lines" for communications among member countries to promptly report information and to mediate conflicts. Responding to the crisis in Yugoslavia, the CSCE has activated the mechanism for emergency consultation and conflict prevention, but it does not have the ability to take practical action, and has not played any big role.

Although the EC has actively mediated the conflict in Yugoslavia and played a role in easing the tense situation, its aspirations fell short of its ability, and its function is limited. The EC is running from the economic pole to the political pole. On European affairs, it has political and economic influences and functions that must be reckoned with, but it does not have a security and defense role, and it lacks the necessary means to intervene. Therefore, it cannot play a big role in safeguarding security in Europe. The "Western European Union," formed by nine EC countries, is mainly a consultation and coordination organ for defense and security policy in Western Europe, and it has no military mechanism itself. Furthermore, there are different opinions inside the EC, hindering its ability to formulate a common policy. This has restricted the role of the EC in dealing with the crisis in Yugoslavia.

In conclusion, the content of the threat to Europe's security at this moment is undergoing certain qualitative changes. In the past, the East and the West mainly dealt with the military threat from each other. At present, this unitary threat is changing to many intermingled threats, including conflicts caused by ethnic and border disputes. When the old European pattern peacefully changes to a new one, the building of a new security system in Europe is carried out on the foundation of the original organizations in Europe, and these organizations cannot adapt to this change, while the past mechanism for dealing with

the unitary threat cannot deal with the current complicated crises of various kinds. After the disbanding of the Warsaw Pact, a certain kind of security vacuum appeared in Europe. The political and economic situation in Eastern Europe is chaotic, and there are frequent ethnic and territorial disputes. For a long time to come, this region will be in a very tumultuous condition, affecting security and stability in all of Europe. If the new security system in Europe allows such a big loophole, then there can hardly be security. There is still no hint about how the loophole can be closed. The crisis in Yugoslavia is a grim test for the planning and building of a security system in Europe.

Injecting New Complicated Factors into the Union in Western Europe

During the Gulf crisis, the West European countries went their own ways and the EC did not play the role it should have; hence, it was ridiculed as an "economic giant, political dwarf, and military imbecile." Once the crisis in Yugoslavia erupted, the EC tried hard to change this image, and stressed that European affairs should be handled by the Europeans themselves. While it dumped the United States and NATO on one side, it actively carried out mediation. Four times the EC sent the "three wagons," that is, the foreign ministers of the last, the current, and the next presiding countries, to carry out mediation, using political, economic, and diplomatic means to persuade and press various sides of the conflict to come to term, and sending a cease-fire supervision team to the spot. The direct purpose of this series of mediatory activities was naturally aimed at controlling the crisis and preventing a civil war, at the same time; it was also for showing the EC's dominant position in European affairs. In the past, when Europe had a crisis, Western Europe responded only according to the response made by the United States or the Soviet Union. Facing the current crisis in Yugoslavia, the Europeans themselves, not the Americans or the Soviets, took the initiative. Since the war, this is the first time for Europeans to come out to interfere in a crisis in the European region. This shows an emerging European sense, a surging role of Western Europe in the European affairs, and a decreasing U.S. and Soviet influence.

However, on the problem of Yugoslavia, the EC has also revealed its deep difference, for it cannot closely unite and adopt a common policy, so that its ability to take action is weakened, while new conflicts have been added. Because of historical reasons, geopolitics, and their own interests, various EC countries differ on the basic question of whether Yugoslavia should continue its existence in the federal pattern or divide up into republics. Austria, which is applying to join the EC, and Germany support the "self-determination right" of Slovenia and Croatia, and say they will recognize the independence of the two republics. This is because before World War I, Slovenia and Croatia belonged to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, while German culture and language still have a deep impact in the areas. Italy, Belgium, and Denmark stand close to Germany and Austria. France, Britain, and Spain have nationalist violence in

Corsica, Northern Ireland, and the Basque region respectively; for want of stabilizing the situation in Europe, they advocate the safeguarding of the unity and territorial integrity of Yugoslavia. Greece, Holland, Portugal take a similar stand. After reunification, Germany has adopted a low-key diplomacy, so as not to cause suspicions and worries in the surrounding countries. However, in dealing with the crisis in Yugoslavia, it made a showy display of its ability and deepened neighboring countries' worries about its future development. France's status in Europe has already declined because of the reunification of Germany. It is especially unwilling to see Germany expand its influence to the Balkans and weaken France's status more. The crisis in Yugoslavia has deepened the crack inside the EC, as well as intensified the struggle between the trend in which Germany is being "Europeanized" and the trend in which Europe is being "Germanized."

The EC is also divided on its policy and concrete measures for dealing with the crisis in Yugoslavia; in particular, the problem of whether a European intervention force should be sent is more pronounced. Under the condition that the mediation by the "three wagons" failed, France suggested that the "Western European Union" should send a European intervention force to separate the warring parties. Britain has reservations, and holds that military force should not be used to bring about compulsory peace. Germany is restricted by its constitution and cannot send troops overseas, and is also not very enthusiastic. Other EC countries also adopt a prudent attitude toward the EC's involvement in the ethnic conflict in a country. In fact, it is not just a difference concerning the way and method to intervene in the crisis in Yugoslavia, but it also involves a deeper conflict within the EC. France has always advocated building an independent defense system in Western Europe, and hopes that the "Western European Union" will gradually develop into a defense and security organization for the EC. France hopes to involve the "Western European Union" in the crisis in Yugoslavia to give it a more spectacular role in safeguarding security in Europe. Britain insists that NATO should be the main body of common defense for the United States and Europe, and is opposed to any West European defense system which is independent from NATO. Most EC countries have stands which are close to that of Britain.

Only by working as one in pursuing a common policy can the EC become an entity capable of playing an important role in dealing with international crises. The crisis in Yugoslavia has not only increased the urgency for the EC to plan and build a political union for enforcing common foreign and defense policies, but it has also introduced more difficulties to the process of promoting the political union. Now that the EC cannot formulate a common policy on the problem of Yugoslavia, there must be a big question of whether the political union can enforce common foreign and defense policies. The danger that Yugoslavia's federation is about to disintegrate is also a cold shower for the federalists who advocated building a

nation-transcending political whole, as well as complicating the struggle between "federation" and "confederation," which has been going on tenaciously within the EC for a long time.

Li Lanqing Meets Polish Counterpart in Guangzhou

HK2410130491 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 19 Oct 91

[Text] Yesterday, Li Lanqing, minister of the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, held talks in Guangzhou with Dariusz Ledworowski, minister of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Economic Cooperation, on the issue of Sino-Polish trade and economic cooperation.

Both sides maintained that at present mutual visits between Chinese and Polish economic and trade delegations or groups are very active, and the bilateral trade volume has begun to rise. Company offices, joint-venture enterprises, and enterprises of sole proprietorship have also started operation. It is expected that the problem of trade balance will be completely solved. To further strengthen and develop their trade, economic, and technical cooperation, both sides decided through consultation their future work direction.

Bulgarian Socialist Party Views Election Results

OW2510045791 Beijing XINHUA in English 0347 GMT 25 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 24 (XINHUA)—The Bulgarian Socialist Party announced here today it was no longer a ruling party in the country since the opposition won by slight majority in a recent parliamentary election.

However, the Socialists still took a lead in local elections, Aleksandur Lilov, chairman of the Supreme Council of the Bulgarian Socialist Party, said at a party meeting today.

The plenary session of the Central Committee, the first one after the Socialists lost in the parliamentary election, opened on Wednesday.

In spite of its failure in the parliament, the Socialists still had a powerful parliamentary group, Lilov said. Parliament could not approve any key legislations or revise the Constitution without the support from the Socialists, he added.

He predicted there was going to be a rightward turn in Bulgaria's social life and some forces might take actions against his party.

Speakers at the conference held that the party's failure was not only caused by domestic factors but also affected by the current international atmosphere.

They pointed out since the Socialists would not have support from the Soviet Union, they should cast away illusions and prepare for struggle.

The session decided to convey the 40th congress meeting in the first half of December.

Article Analyzes Results

HK0811004791 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 91 pp 28-30

["Special dispatch" from Sofia by Guo Chunxiao (6753 2504 2556): "Reasons for Bulgarian Socialist Party's Setback in General Election"]

[Text] On 13 October, Bulgaria's second general election after its dramatic change was held. The result was: The Union of Democratic Forces [UDF] won 34.36 percent of the votes and took 110 legislative seats out of 240; the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] won 33.14 percent of the votes and took 106 seats; the Movement for Rights and Freedoms [MRF], a Turkish organization, won 7.55 percent and took 24 seats.

Why did the opposition UDF win the election, and why did the ruling BSP lose? The primary reason is that the ruling party's power had been constantly weakened. At the general election last year, the wind was favorable to the BSP: It won 47.15 percent of the votes and took 211 legislative seats out of 400. However, this party's leadership was not bold enough to take up the responsibility of running the country and, instead, had nothing on its mind except setting up a coalition government with the opposition. To this end, it adopted the policy of "compromise and concession." The UDF, taking advantage of the BSP's mentality, launched an offensive from a previously passive position and forced the BSP to give up the presidency and the leadership over the television station, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and Sofia. Finally, it compelled the BSP government to resign and set up a new cabinet headed by people with no party affiliation and dominated by the UDF. After seizing the main power of the country, the UDF continued to push out BSP forces in other fields. Through the "depoliticization" of the military, police, diplomatic, public security, procuratorial, and judicial sectors, it deprived the BSP of its control over those key departments; through the "partial election" of local governments, it dismissed BSP members from their leadership posts in some big cities and important districts, townships, and towns and replaced them with UDF members. Up to that point, most of the authority, from central to local, had been seized by the UDF. During the recent election, the UDF made full use of such authority to impose pressure on the society. The president and cabinet ministers, who belong to the UDF, stepped forward to criticize the BSP and request it to "take responsibility for the economic crisis." They also froze the BSP's bank deposits so that the latter would be short of funds in its election campaign and consequently find itself in a very passive situation.

Secondly, the BSP's strength has been seriously weakened compared to last year. During last year's general election, the BSP's membership was 1 million, and it had a set of well-knit and complete organizations from the central to local levels. With all this, plus the many "sympathizers" and "supporters," the BSP genuinely had a strong magnetism to the public. However, after the

general election, the number of members dropped dramatically. Many members quit the party because they were unhappy about the party's policy of compromise and concession. The party organizations in the army, police, and state organs were disbanded in the "depoliticization" and the BSP members in these departments were forced to quit the party. By the time the recent general election came, there were only 500,000 members left in the BSP.

Besides, the international political situation also impacted on the Bulgarian general election. At the five East European countries' general elections last year, the BSP was the only ruling party which survived the opposition's challenge. Therefore, during this year's general election, some Western countries concentrated on pressuring the BSP, claiming that if the BSP won the general election, they would not provide economic aid for, or invest in, Bulgaria. The "19 August" incident in the Soviet Union cast a shadow on the BSP. As a result, many party members and some ordinary people who had been BSP supporters were at a loss and felt disappointed [pang huang he shi wang 1790 1787 0735 1136 2598].

In a word, this year's general election in Bulgaria went under way against a background which was favorable to the UDF and unfavorable to the BSP. However, the winning UDF is facing a series of difficulties.

Setting up a cabinet is the first problem that the UDF has to tackle. Because it refused to form a coalition government with the BSP and the four other parties, such as the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union [BANU], were excluded from the legislature for getting less than a four percent vote, the UDF had to join hands finally with the Turkish organization MRF to form the cabinet. In Bulgaria, the Turkish organization is a very sensitive issue. Improper handling of this issue may cause racial conflicts and have a negative impact on the "tripartite relations among Greece, Bulgaria, and Turkey." It seems that the UDF's setting up of the cabinet will be a slow and difficult process.

Economic crisis is another problem facing the UDF. At present, Bulgaria's economy is experiencing a serious slip-slide. The year 1990 saw a negative growth of 11 percent, which is overtaken by this year's counterpart figure; the inflation rate is 75 percent and the unemployed population exceeds 300,000. The country, with a population of 9 million, is heavily in debt: Its unpaid mature external debt is \$11 billion, \$1,200 per head. This serious crisis is difficult to reverse within a short time.

The UDF is a loosely organized league made up of a dozen parties, infested with serious differences and numerous conflicts. Before the general election, the UDF "middle-of-the-roads," UDF "free lancers," and the Petkov faction of the BANU had already divorced themselves from the UDF and became independent political forces. Within the mainstream UDF national movement that stayed, serious differences exist between big and small parties and old and new parties. In the power

distribution after the general election, the UDF's internal conflicts will intensify further.

In the National Assembly, the UDF beats the BSP by merely four seats, which is insufficient to give the former a quorum. However, the 44-percent seats held by the BSP enable it to veto all bills and resolutions with which it does not agree. Therefore, in future parliamentary struggles, the UDF will not have an easy time.

On the other hand, though the BSP was defeated in the general election, it is still the biggest political force in Bulgaria in terms of its strength as a single party and is most influential among the masses. At the recent general election, the votes that the BSP received, although lower in relative number, covered a much larger area than the UDF. Of all the 31 constituencies nationwide, with the exception of Kardzali State inhabited by Turks, the rate of votes won by the BSP was all above 24 percent, but the UDF failed to reach this rate in four constituencies. In one constituency, it only won 6.5 percent of the votes. In addition, in the election of local political institutions, many of the mayors are BSP members. In the first vote, which was to produce 1,190 mayors, the BSP won 655 mayorships whereas the UDF only got 112. It seems that in the National Assembly as well as in local political organs, the BSP will continue to play a crucial role in future.

Romanian Armed Forces Head Begins Official Visit

Meets Chi Haotian

OW0911135591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1308 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)—General Chi Haotian, chief of general staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met with Lieutenant General Dumitru Cioflina, secretary of state of the National Defence Ministry and chief of general staff of the Armed Forces of Romania, and his party here this evening.

They had a conversation on the friendly exchanges between the two armies.

In the afternoon, Chi presided over a ceremony to welcome the Romanian visitor and then they held talks.

Meets Wang Zhen

OW1011105191 Beijing XINHUA in English
1035 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-President Wang Zhen met with Lieutenant General Dumitru Cioflina, secretary of state of the Defense Ministry and chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of Romania, and his party here this afternoon.

Wang extended a welcome to the Romanian visitors on behalf of the Chinese Government and people, and briefed the visitors on China's domestic and foreign policies and the construction of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA).

China firmly abides by Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, and the socialist road, as well as the reform and open policy, Wang said. The PLA is under the absolute leadership of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) and is entrusted with the important tasks of defending the country from enemy invasion and safeguarding socialist system, he said.

Meanwhile, Wang said, China is willing to develop friendly relations with all countries on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Co-Existence.

On behalf of Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee; President Yang Shangkun and Premier Li Peng, and in his own name, Wang asked Cioflina to convey greetings to leaders of the Romanian Government and Armed Forces.

Wang said there has been traditional friendship between the two countries and he wished the friendship between the two countries, their peoples and armed forces would further develop.

Cioflina expressed admiration for Wang's contributions to the liberation cause of the Chinese people and the construction of the People's Republic.

For many years the two countries have respected and helped each other, Cioflina said, adding he hopes China would make new achievements in its construction.

He also asked Wang to convey his regards to Chinese leaders.

Earlier today, Liu Huaqing, vice-chairman of the Central Military Commission, also met with Cioflina and his party.

Liu wished Romania political stability, economic development and an improving life for the Romanian people. He expressed belief that Romania would overcome the difficulties it has encountered.

PLA Chief of General Staff General Chi Haotian and Deputy Chief of General Staff Lieutenant General Han Huaizhi were present at both meetings.

Hungarian Court Delegation Visits Beijing

OW0211004291 Beijing XINHUA in English
1506 GMT 1 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 1 (XINHUA)—Vice-Chairman Liao Hansheng of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress has reaffirmed China's position of furthering friendly ties with Hungary on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence.

Liao made the statement at a 30-minutes meeting with a delegation from the Hungarian Supreme Court led by its President Pál Solt here today.

The visitors have toured Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Shanghai since their arrival October 22. They are scheduled to leave for home Saturday.

Returns To Budapest

*OW0411101991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0243 GMT 3 Nov 91*

[By reporter Liu Weimin (0491 3634 3046): "Hungarian Supreme Court President Talks About Impressions of His China Visit"]

[Text] Budapest, 2 Nov (XINHUA)—Pal Solt, president of the Supreme Court of Hungary, said, "I am very glad to be the first president of the Supreme Court of Hungary that has visited China. My visit was very successful."

After having made a 10-day visit to China at the invitation of the president of the Chinese Supreme Court, Solt returned to Budapest this evening. He said to a XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reporter at the airport: My visit bears out once again a Chinese proverb: "It is better to see once than hear a hundred times."

Solt said: China impressed me deeply. We saw the economy of China is enjoying rapid development. Large-scale construction is going on everywhere. High-rises stand in great numbers like trees in a forest. They show the achievements made during the past 10 years. During our visit, we felt China had established a judicial mechanism that is compatible with the requirements of modernization.

Solt said: We made friends with many Chinese people and were accorded sincere and friendly receptions wherever we went in the course of our visit.

Political & Social**Li Peng: Reform, Opening Policies To Continue***OW1311153591 Beijing XINHUA in English
1510 GMT 13 Nov 91*

[Text] Beijing, November 13 (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng said here today that China will continue its policies of reform and opening to the outside world in an active and down-to-earth manner and in accordance with its real conditions.

Li made the remark during a meeting with a delegation from the Chinese Manufacturers Association of Hong Kong, which is led by its President Herbert H.Y. Liang.

The premier provided a detailed account of the current economic situation on the mainland. According to Li, estimates are that China will record another good harvest during 1991.

He said the gross national product will increase in the range of 6 to 7 percent this year, while estimates are that the inflation rate will be controlled at under 4 percent.

"We hope that the speed of economic development will be effective and sound."

Reform in China during 1991 has experienced further development, said Li, noting that China has made notable achievements in reforms related to finance, trade and grain pricing.

The premier said that the key areas of reform in the future will focus on enterprise management, and boosting the efficiency of state-owned large and medium-sized enterprises.

He pointed out that China will also deepen rural reform by establishing various service systems designed to increase agricultural production.

Referring to the ten-year development program, Li said: "China stresses agriculture and basic industry."

Reform is a process of gradual advance, said Li, noting that "more haste, less speed." [sentence as received] Therefore, "China will tackle the relationship between reform, development, and stability, in a proper manner."

"In a word, we will actively carry out the policies of reform and opening to the outside world in a down-to-earth manner and according to prevailing conditions in the country."

Li pointed out that the Chinese Manufacturers Association of Hong Kong, which has a long history and is economically strong, is both an influential social and commercial body in the Hong Kong industrial and commercial circles.

During the past ten years economic contacts between the association and the mainland have become increasingly strong, said Li. "We hope such cooperation will develop further."

Liang said that Hong Kong residents are delighted with developments on the mainland.

He added that relations between Hong Kong and the mainland are becoming closer with each passing day. Liang said political stability and economic development on the mainland have had a positive influence on the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong.

Liang pointed out that the association will make every effort to further promote contacts between Hong Kong and the mainland.

Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, and Lu Ping, director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, attended the meeting.

Qiao Shi Article Discusses Party Spirit*HK3110023491 Beijing QIUSHI in Chinese
No 18, 16 Sep 91 pp 2-7, 32*

[Article by Qiao Shi (0829 4258): "Strengthen Tempering of Party Spirit Among Party Members"—first paragraph is editorial note]

[Text] This is a speech which Comrade Qiao Shi gave to leading party-member cadres of organs directly under the CPC Central Committee at a party lecture on 28 June 1991. It has been slightly abridged for publication.

I. Extreme Importance of Strengthening Tempering of Party Spirit in New Period

Our party has always stressed party building and strengthening the tempering of party spirit among party members. This is a fine tradition of our party. More than 60 years ago, in response to the various nonproletarian ideologies which existed in the Red Fourth Army at that time, Comrade Mao Zedong wrote "On Correcting Mistaken Ideas Within the Party." Although he did not use the two words "party spirit," the crux of his article was strengthening education in proletarian ideology and overcoming nonproletarian ideas. This was the first time that the question of strengthening the mastery of ideological consciousness within the party was put forward. On 1 July 1941, the party Central Committee specially took the "Decision on Strengthening Party Spirit" as a means of overcoming the erroneous tendency of opposing party spirit which existed within the party, so the entire party would be unified in will, discipline, and action. In 1942, in order to correct the doctrinairism which existed within the party, they launched the Yanan rectification movement to oppose the unhealthy trends of subjectivism, sectarianism, and party stereotypes, and in order to unify the ideology of the whole party, raise

the Marxist theory level of the whole party, and lay down a base for attaining victory in the new democratic revolution. Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has repeatedly stressed that "all Communist Party members must strengthen party spirit and observe the party constitution and discipline." At the Second Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, when speaking about the problems of the whole party, he said: "It is necessary for the majority of cadres to strengthen their party spirit through ideological education. If the whole party can achieve clear progress on the ideological, political, and spiritual levels, and there is an obvious raising of the consciousness of party members in serving the people and not seeking personal interests, then there will be a clear improvement in the relationship between the party and the masses."

Party spirit is a basic attribute and essential characteristic of a political party. Comrade Liu Shaoqi once pointed out: "The party spirit of Communist Party members is the highest and most centralized manifestation of the class nature of the proletariat, the highest manifestation of the essence of the proletariat, and the highest and most centralized manifestation of the interests of the proletariat." That is to say, the party spirit of the Communist Party has the class nature of the proletariat as its base. The CPC was established in the struggle by which the Chinese workers' movement strove for national liberation. It is the true representative of the interests of the Chinese working class and the people of all nationalities. The party spirit of Communist Party members is a manifestation of the advanced nature of the party and also a manifestation of the fine qualities and national virtues of the Chinese people.

The principle of party spirit includes a wide variety of contents: Upholding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, upholding the seeking of truth from facts and linking theory with practice; wholeheartedly serving the people, and struggling all one's life to realize socialism and communism; and consciously observing and upholding party discipline and seriously and earnestly carrying out criticism and self-criticism. These are all major manifestations of party spirit. Comrade Mao Zedong always stressed that Communist Party members not only have to join the party organizationally but also have to join the party ideologically, and stressed taking a Marxist world view and methodology and a Marxist scientific attitude of combining theory and practice as an important principle of party spirit.

In the 42 years since the establishment of the PRC, our party has held the position of the party in power. Overall, the party has passed the tests of holding power. The party, leading the people in the process of building socialism, has realized major achievements, but at the same time has made mistakes. However, the party has always relied on its own strengths and, with the support of the masses, it has corrected these mistakes. In the future, the party must continue to pass the tests of holding power.

As far as party members are concerned, the majority of them maintain the true colors of advanced fighters of the working class, and the main trend is good. According to statistics, Communist Party members constituted quite a high proportion of the persons whom the State Council named as national labor models and advanced workers, the persons given "1 May" labor medals by the national Federation of Trade Unions and the persons given honor titles such as Young Expert Who Has Made an Outstanding Contribution awarded by the State Commission for Science and Technology. In some cases, more than 90 percent of such recipients were party members. In the face of many national disasters and serious accidents around the country, of the persons who rushed to the front ranks and who did not hesitate to sacrifice their lives for the people, the vast majority were Communist Party members. At the same time, we must also recognize that there are indeed some party members who have been unable to pass the tests of holding power. Some party cadres use their power to seek private gain, and some act as lords and masters and seek privileges. Some industries and departments manipulate power and engage in blackmail, set up checkpoints at important thoroughfares and, on various pretexts, impose charges, fines, and levies in an arbitrary way. Although such problems are being continually handled and corrected, they still exist to various degrees and are still a problem which the masses react to strongly. According to statistics from relevant departments, in 1989 and 1990, more than 390,000 cases of disciplinary violations were handled and more than 328,000 party members were punished. Of these, more than 72,000 were expelled from the party. Of the party cadres who were punished, 8,087 were of the county or regimental level, 578 were of the prefectural or divisional level, and 40 were of the provincial or army level. Although these are partial phenomena, they must attract our strict vigilance. Further, these figures do not include those persons who have shortcomings or who follow erroneous ways but have not breached discipline or the law. Such persons are even greater in number.

The new situation of reform and opening up is a new test in party building and in the tempering of party spirit. The opening to the outside and the importation of foreign funds, equipment, advanced science and technology and management methods has played a major role in accelerating our country's economic development and is very necessary. However, at the same time, the corrosive ideas and lifestyle modes of Western capitalism have also seeped in and the influences of bourgeois liberalization and of putting money above all are able to corrupt some persons within the party who are not firm in their political stand and who are weak-willed, and even turned some persons into corrupt elements. Seen from the situation of party members being punished in recent years, there are the following trends: 1) There has been an increase in the number of party members punished for violating discipline and, in particular, an increase in the number of leading cadre party members punished. The number of leading cadre party

members at the county or regimental level and above punished throughout the country in 1990 was 40.8 percent up on the 1989 figure. Of the number in 1990, 325 were of prefectural or divisional level and 24 were provincial or army level cadres. 2) The number of party members punished for economic offenses saw a clear increase. In 1990, 28.1 percent of the party members punished were punished for economic offenses. This was a 33.6 percent growth on 1989. Of the offenses, corruption and bribe-taking were the most prominent, being responsible for punishment of 67.6 percent of the total party members who were dealt with. It is worthy of note that there was a 73.3 percent increase in the number of cadres at the county or regimental level who were punished for corruption or receiving bribes, and an 89.5 percent increase in the number of cases at the prefectural or divisional level. There were also many high-level cadres involved at the provincial level, and even some veteran cadres. Some of the incidents have been shocking. These situations show that the struggle between corruption and anticorruption is very serious. In the "Decision on Strengthening the Links Between the Party and the Masses" which was passed at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, it was pointed out: "Under conditions of reform and opening up and the development of the commodity economy, CPC members must, even more, consciously maintain honesty and integrity and firmly oppose corrupt activities. If we allow corrupt phenomena to spread, the party will be in danger of self-destruction." This was certainly no exaggeration.

At the same time, we must also recognize that international reactionary forces have not given up their scheme to engage in peaceful evolution in socialist countries. Before the victory in the war of liberation and in the early years of the PRC, Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly stressed this point. In the current international and domestic situation, where hostile foreign forces have stepped up their activities of infiltration, subversion, and peaceful evolution, this problem is even more prominent. The political disturbance which occurred in the spring and summer of 1989 clearly proves this point. The major setbacks being suffered by the international communist movement at present should be a profound warning to us. In the future, as long as the capitalist and socialist systems are in opposition, the struggle between peaceful evolution and antipeaceful evolution cannot be avoided. We need to ideologically prepare for a long period of struggle.

Under the new historical conditions, we must strengthen our sense of responsibility and sense of urgency in carrying out party building well. By strengthening tempering of party spirit among party members, by firmly seeking truth from facts, by tightly linking up with the masses, by rectifying the various improper workstyles and corrupt phenomena, by always adhering to the basic goal of wholeheartedly serving the people and always maintaining the party's essence as the vanguard of the working class, we will be able to ensure that our party truly becomes a firm core for leading the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics.

II. Basic Demands in Strengthening Tempering of Party Spirit

The cultivation of party spirit is, in the end, centered on the implementation of the party line, so the core tasks and the various aspects of work of the party in different historical stages can be completed and so the role of party members as advanced models can be brought into play. At present, we must, in the practice of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, strengthen the tempering of the party spirit of Communist Party members.

1. Firming communist ideals and convictions and steadfastly upholding leadership by the party. Communist ideals are a spiritual prop and the motive power for the advancement of our cause. A firm communist faith is a basic demand made of Communist Party members as, without this faith, they cannot become true Communist Party members. Over the last few years, as we relaxed ideological and political education, some comrades in the party wavered in their communist ideals and convictions. They felt that communism was not feasible in the near future and that it was very uncertain. Also, because of the complications experienced by the international communist movement and the fact that the movement is at a low ebb, some people within the party were, like those during the period in the Jinggang Mountains who doubted whether the Red Star could fight on for long, doubting whether the socialist cause could be sustained. We should recognize that although on the international level socialism has experienced serious complications, not one of the innate contradictions of modern capitalism has been resolved. The search for a more advanced social system, a road by which people will be fully liberated, although an arduous and difficult search and although involving complications, is still the basic trend in contemporary society. Communism is inevitable in mankind's historical development. Our China has 1.1 billion people and we must always rely on the masses. In the great land of China, firmly adhering to the socialist cause and continually realizing new victories will be of major significance not only to the people of China but also to all mankind.

Upholding the ideals and convictions of communism is mutually linked with upholding leadership by the Communist Party. This is because communist ideals have to be realized through the people led by the CPC. If we are to engage in revolution, we must have a revolutionary party. The crucial point about the small batch of people within the country who obstinately uphold a bourgeois liberal position is that they negate leadership by the party and negate the socialist system.

The leading position of the CPC has been historically formed through a long period of struggle. The entire bitter and arduous history by which the Chinese nation struggled for liberation and the entire history of the Chinese people's revolution involving such difficulties and setbacks clearly shows that without the proletarian vanguard constituted by the CPC, it would not have been possible to unify and lead the people of all nationalities

throughout the country, overthrow the three great mountains of imperialism, feudalism, and bureaucratism, and establish New China. Without Communist Party members unswervingly and arduously struggling, unifying the masses and sacrificing themselves for the interests of the nation and the people, with another stepping into the breach when the one ahead fell, and paying the cost of the blood and lives of 20 million persons, it would not have been possible to achieve the great victory in the Chinese revolution which shook the world. After victory in the revolutionary war, it was only the CPC which could lead such a large country with hundreds of millions of people in traveling the road of socialism and obtaining one victory after another in socialist transformation and socialist construction. Although the party made mistakes of one sort or another in leading the revolution and construction, it corrected them all itself. After the establishment of the PRC, the great achievements which the people of all nationalities throughout the country realized under the leadership of the party cannot be denied by any Chinese person with a conscience.

Today, as we face the huge and arduous task of invigorating China and carrying out the four modernizations, and as we face such a complex and ever-changing international situation, apart from the CPC, which political organization or social group can take on the task of leading this vast country with a population of 1.1 billion people? Who can unify and lead the people of the whole country in steering past the rocky shoals and avoiding the submerged reefs, in handling well the innumerable international and domestic problems, in striving for new victories in economic construction and in various other undertakings, and in continually pressing forward along the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics?

Thus, we say that the task of leading the Chinese revolution and the socialist cause has been placed on the CPC by history, has been entrusted to the party by the people, and is a duty to which the party is bound. Today, leading the people of the whole country in building a prosperous, strong and modern socialist country is an unshirkable task which the people have given to our party, and there is no force which can replace it. We must have this sense of mission and must proceed from such a consciousness in upholding and strengthening leadership by the party. The core of the four cardinal principles is upholding leadership by the party. Only if the party's leadership is upheld will it be possible to uphold the socialist orientation of the cause of modernization, will it be possible to organize and mobilize hundreds of millions of people to struggle to realize the four modernizations and will it be possible to guarantee the political situation of stability and unity. In China, if we are divorced from leadership by the CPC, not only will we be unable to carry out socialist modernization, but it will result in our country splitting and regressing, and China will not be stable. Thus peace will be endangered and this will bring calamity to the world.

Of course, we certainly do not think that the leadership by the party is perfect. While upholding leadership by the

party, we certainly must not forget Comrade Deng Xiaoping's repeated instructions that we must improve leadership by the party. Continually improving the party spirit consciousness of comrades throughout the party is an important aspect of improving leadership by the party.

2. Consciously studying and mastering the basic principles of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought; upholding the seeking of truth from facts, linking theory with practice and proceeding in everything from reality. The cultivation of party spirit cannot be divorced from theoretical cultivation. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought is the theory of proletarian liberation, the theoretical basis of our party's guiding ideology and an ideological weapon with which to examine and handle all questions. Every Communist Party member, and especially party cadres, must continually strengthen their study of the basic theories of Marxism. This requires, as Comrade Mao Zedong continually stressed, seriously studying and understanding the basic theories of Marxism, mastering the spiritual essence of Marxism and using a Marxist position, viewpoint, and methods to resolve the actual problems in China's revolution and construction.

The recognition of the need to seek truth from facts, to combine the universal truths of Marxism with the specific realities of China and to travel a road of revolution and construction with Chinese characteristics is an extremely important historical experience of our party. History has repeatedly proven that whenever the universal principles of Marxism are combined well with the specific realities of our country, our party is vigorous and vital, our contingent is strong and powerful, we achieve success in our practice and Marxist theory in our country sees development. Whenever there are problems in combining theory and realities, our cause stagnates and does not advance, or else suffers setbacks and thereby cannot develop. During the period of the new democratic revolution in our country, the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries represented by Comrade Mao Zedong persisted in combining the universal principles of Marxism with the specific realities of China, persisted in seeking truth from facts and persisted in proceeding in everything from reality. Thereby, they creatively formed a revolutionary road suited to the situation in our country. This was to use the villages to surround the cities and to use military force to seize political power. Further, through the Zunyi Conference and the Yanan rectification, they basically corrected the doctrinairism and subjectivism which was divorced from China's actual situation, thereby ensuring that the whole party corrected its ideological line. Thus, they led the Chinese revolution in achieving victory throughout the whole country. After the establishment of New China, our party put efforts into exploring specific roads for building socialism in China and realized great achievements in this, and the features of China underwent earthshaking changes. However, because the building of socialism in such a large and backward country as China was a completely new question and we lacked experience, and because the party leadership, in their analysis of the situation and their understanding of the national conditions, had a subjective bias, the problem of combining the universal principles of Marxism with the actual situation in our

country was for a time not resolved very well. This meant that we were unable to achieve the greater achievements we should have achieved. The "Great Cultural Revolution" even further violated the correct ideological line which our party has always maintained, brought great harm to our party's cause and brought suffering to the country. After the end of the "Great Cultural Revolution," Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation led us in bringing order out of chaos, and in carrying out radical reforms. First they grasped the rectifying of the ideological line and the restoration of the fine style of seeking truth from facts. Comrade Deng Xiaoping sternly criticized the "two whatevers" and pointed out that it is necessary to completely and correctly understand and master the scientific system of Mao Zedong Thought. He positively promoted and highly appraised the discussion on "practice being the sole criterion of truth," repeatedly stressed that the essence of Mao Zedong Thought is seeking truth from facts and pointed out that "seeking truth from facts, proceeding in everything from reality, linking theory with reality and upholding the idea that practice is the sole criterion of truth—this is our party's ideological line." It was because it revived this ideological line that the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee was able to realize the turn by which the focus of work was placed on socialist modernization, to formulate a correct political line and open up a new historical period, and gradually form a set of effective principles and policies and take the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Our country's economic construction and various other undertakings have thereby realized great and unprecedented achievements. These two major turns achieved by our party at historically crucial times were of inestimable importance. At the times of the two turns, the party's leaders realized special feats for the party and the revolutionary cause. They observed and upheld the close combining of the basic principles of Marxism with the realities of China's revolution and construction. That is, they observed and upheld the principle of seeking truth from facts.

Today, if we are to complete the basic tasks of the party in the final 10 years of the 20th century and realize the second-step strategic goal in achieving socialist modernization, it is necessary to strengthen the study of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, raise the consciousness of the whole party with respect to implementing the party's basic line, uphold the four cardinal principles and reform and opening up, and uphold the series of principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which have been proven correct by practice and which are supported by the broad masses. In particular, it is necessary to uphold the ideological line of seeking truth from facts and using the universal truths of Marxism to continually resolve the new situations and new problems encountered in construction and reform. This is a basic requirement of all party members in strengthening the tempering of party spirit.

3. Firmly establishing a world view of wholeheartedly serving the people and closely linking up with the masses. Serving the people wholeheartedly is the basic aim of our party. This is determined by the nature of our party.

Apart from the interests of the people, our party has no special interests of its own. Communist Party members and party cadres must, under all circumstances, be selfless and fair, work wholeheartedly for the public good, be the first to suffer hardship and the last to enjoy benefits, seek no benefits for themselves and put all efforts into benefiting the people. This is a requirement of party spirit. On the other hand, giving advantages to personal connections, considering one's own interests first, and putting personal interests above the interests of the masses is a manifestation of impure party spirit. Only by upholding the goal of serving the people wholeheartedly will it be possible to further tighten the links between the party and the masses. During the years of revolution and struggle, if our party had become divorced from the masses, not only would victory have not been possible, but even continued existence would have been impossible. Today, under the new historical conditions, the mass line is still and shall always remain the basic line of our party. We must believe in the masses, rely on the masses, respect the creative spirit of the masses, and fully mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses. We need to uphold the spirit of coming from the masses and going back to the masses, sum up the practical experiences of the masses, centralize the wisdom of the masses and raise this to theories, principles and policies, use these to guide the practice of the masses and, in this practice, gain experiences. Being divorced from the masses is, for a party in power, very dangerous. Deng Xiaoping and others of the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries repeatedly stressed this point and raised the party's vigilance against the phenomena of being divorced from the masses. The Sixth Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee specially took the "Decision on Strengthening the Party's Links With the Masses." With Comrade Jiang Zemin as the core, the party Central Committee adopted a series of measures to tighten the links between the party and the masses. It should be affirmed that the principles and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have represented the masses' interests and aspirations and have been wholeheartedly supported by the masses. The various measures that our party has adopted to tighten the links between the party and the masses have thus been proven effective. At the same time, we must not even slightly ignore the problems which still exist today in the relationship between the party and the masses. The mass viewpoint is weak and the problems of bureaucratism, being divorced from the masses and being divorced from reality still exist within the party and especially among some leading cadres. Some unhealthy trends and corrupt phenomena within the party are still subjects of the masses' strong dissatisfaction, and these seriously harm the flesh-and-blood relationship between the party and the masses. We must continue to implement the decision of the sixth plenary session and must, like some outstanding party-member comrades, show concern for the masses, go deep among the masses and, through our own vanguard model role, educate, organize, and guide the

masses, change the party's policies into mass actions and give all until our dying day for the interests of the party and the people.

Regarding the abovementioned issue of opposing the efforts at peaceful evolution being made against our country by reactionary international forces, first we have to raise the vigilance of the entire party and the people of the whole country, and strengthen ideological arming. But, in the end, we still have to rely on the masses, maintain domestic stability and unity and do work in various areas well. Only if we truly take deep root among the masses, continually seek benefits and make real efforts for the people, carry out economic construction well, do well in the building of spiritual civilization, continually consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship, do well in national affairs, and gain the true trust and support of the people will we be able to stand in an invincible position and be able to effectively and thoroughly smash the subversive schemes of the hostile foreign forces.

4. Upholding the party's democratic centralism, strengthening organizational discipline, and developing serious criticism and self-criticism. Democratic centralism is the organizational principle of a proletarian political party. Our party practices centralism on a democratic base and democracy guided by centralism and stresses the organization and discipline of the proletariat. This is an important guarantee for protecting and strengthening the party's solidarity and unity, and is also an important precondition for the party having a strong fighting force. Since the beginning of the reforms and opening up, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has constantly stressed that we must uphold the principle of democratic centralism and uphold iron discipline, and that Communist Party members must maintain a unity on the political level with the Central Committee. Comrade Chen Yun has also pointed out that during the reform and opening up, discipline cannot be loosened; rather, it must be strengthened. A few years ago, people publicly attacked the party's principle of democratic centralism and advocated that there be factions within the party. This would only play a role of dividing and splitting the party and is entirely inconsistent with the requirements of building the party into a strong core for leading the cause of socialist modernization.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: The existence of serious self-criticism is one of the clear indicators differentiating our party from other political parties. The reason our party is strong and powerful lies not in it not making mistakes (although we must put efforts into reducing mistakes and especially avoiding major mistakes) but rather in the fact that after making a mistake, it can, in a way which seeks truth from facts, correct the mistake through self-criticism. The two party-wide self-criticisms in the history of our party systematically summed up historical experiences and their significance was extremely far-reaching.

In order to complete the arduous tasks of the new period and strengthen party building, we must perfect the organizational principle of democratic centralism, strengthen the organizational discipline of the party, promote the use of the Marxist-Leninist weapon of criticism and self-criticism and, within the party, create a healthy and good political environment. Upholding truth in the interests of the people and correcting mistakes in the interests of the people should become the standards of action for every Communist Party member.

III. Leading Cadres Should Take Lead in Strengthening Tempering, Cultivation of Party Spirit

The organs directly under the Central Committee are the work organs of the Central Committee. Under the direct leadership of the party Central Committee, they should become the leaders in strengthening the tempering of party spirit. Every party-member comrade in the organs directly under the central committee should uphold the principle of party spirit. This is especially so of the backbone leading cadres and they should become models in cultivating party spirit to influence and spur on the whole body of party members to strengthen party spirit and strengthen party building.

1. They must firmly and unswervingly implement the basic line of the party and the principles and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, uphold the road of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and, on the political and ideological levels, strictly impose on themselves the demands of the party Central Committee. Leading organs and leading cadres should have a full understanding of the extreme importance of maintaining a high degree of proletarian unity throughout the entire party. Every high-level cadre must consciously maintain a firm proletarian political position and, regardless of how great the disturbances or how great the obstacles and difficulties encountered, they should maintain a firm trust in Marxism, maintain communist convictions, clearly and firmly uphold leadership by the party, uphold the basic line and political goals of the party and, like protecting their own eyes, safeguard the solidarity and unity of the whole party.

2. They must assist the party Central Committee in strengthening links with party organizations at all levels, do well in following the mass line and do well in inner-party supervision. The organs under the party Central Committee must tighten their links with party organizations at all levels, constantly go deep among the masses and carry out investigations and research so as to understand the situation in the implementation of the central principles and policies at the lower levels and reflect this to the Central Committee in a timely way to assist the Central Committee to do well in its work of coming from the masses and going back to the masses. They must discover and centralize all good experiences and rational suggestions and factually report all problems and deficiencies which exist, and thereby properly fulfil the role of assistants in the relationships between

the Central Committee, the party organizations at all levels and the broad masses. Leading cadres must willingly accept supervision from various sides, willingly place themselves under the supervision of the party and the people and pay attention to drawing political nutrition from the lower level organizations and the masses. This is an important aspect in tempering party spirit.

3. They must be models in improving the party style and building honest administration. Only if party spirit is strong can there be a good party style. The various unhealthy work styles within the party are manifestations of an impure party spirit. Seen from the overall situation of the organs directly under the Central Committee, the vast majority of our comrades are conscientious and are diligent in working for the people. However, quite a few problems exist, as well as phenomena that violate the requirements of party spirit, such as using one's power for personal benefit. Leading cadres must discipline themselves strictly and their actions must be consistent with their words. Everything which one expects those below to do, one must do first and everything one requires those below to not do must be first avoided by oneself. On the question of party style, actions are more important than words.

The cultivation of party spirit is a long-term process of self-tempering, and in tempering party spirit, one must be constant and unremitting. Regardless of whether one is a new party member or a veteran party member, regardless of whether one's position is high or low and whether one is well-qualified or not, if one does not stress the use of the principle of party spirit to restrain oneself, one will fall behind. Every Communist Party member must take Comrade Zhou Enlai's statement that one should "work till old, study till old, and transform till old" as his motto, cherish the glorious title of Communist Party member, never relax in ideological transformation, never relax in strengthening the tempering of party spirit and always maintain the high moral principles of the revolution.

Finally, we hope that the leading cadres and the whole body of party members in the organs directly under the Central Committee will set an example for the whole party in strengthening the tempering of party spirit. They should be models in diligent study, linking theory with practice, and seeking truth from facts; they should be models in clean and industrious administration and in tightly linking up with the masses; they should be models in ignoring empty talk and instead acting with real deeds; they should be models in upholding reform and being brave in pioneering; and they should be models in observing law and discipline and in engaging in firm struggle against unhealthy trends and corrupt phenomena. They must make great efforts so that our party will be built into a strong leadership core for the cause of socialism with Chinese characteristics, as this will be the best way to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the founding of our party.

Article Discusses Fighting 'Peaceful Evolution'

HK1311015991 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
30 Oct 91 p 5

[Article by Huang Yahong (7806 0068 4767), 27-year-old woman cadre of Laifeng County, Hubei People's Congress Standing Committee: "Patriots' Sacred Choice"]

[Text] To safeguard the motherland's independence, unification, and dignity and to devote oneself to the motherland's modernization is every patriot's conscious and sacred choice. To my mind, viewing the significance of the fight against "peaceful evolution" from this angle, namely, linking the fight against "peaceful evolution" to the spirit of bearing responsibility for the future and the fate of the motherland and nation will be helpful to every genuine patriot in taking a correct political stand and action in this struggle.

First, it is necessary to acquire a clear understanding regarding the following question: In whose interests is the West pursuing the "peaceful evolution" strategy? Some people in the West are hoisting the banners of "human rights" and "democracy," and launching a "peaceful evolution" offensive against China. Their starting point could be by no means be the interests of the Chinese nation, but satisfying the greed of Western monopoly groups. For scores of years, the United States, with a population accounting for only 6 percent of the world, has consumed about 50 percent of the world's raw materials on an annual basis. Such a distribution pattern of the world's natural resources can in no way support developing countries to reach the present U.S. living standards. That means, should developing countries take the road of prosperity and modernization, the American living standards would drop relatively. Just as an Indian statesman revealed: To impede the progress of industrialization and modernization in developing countries, the United States is essentially pursuing a foreign policy characterized by "fourth-rate countries stand aside and let the most powerful country monopolize the world." For example, facing the general trend by which China's economic, political, and military strength is likely to leap to the level of the world's top few countries, a famous Western think tank hastily proposed to its own government: China's economic growth rate should be checked, for China should not be allowed to develop at such a fast rate. The specific strategy was: First, impede China's realization of reunification, because, with China's reunification, the combination of all such factors as Taiwan's capital, Hong Kong's information, and the mainland's rather complete industrial system and rather great strength in science and technology and its comparatively cheap labor will enable China to rapidly rise. In addition, it was imperative for them to support mainland dissidents, while continuously creating small-scale turmoils to distract the Chinese Government, so that the Chinese economy would stand still from factors inside China.... "Human rights reports," "economic sanctions," and diversified propaganda and psychological warfare showed that surprising unanimity was found between

Western think tanks and statesmen in their attempt to start "peaceful evolution" in China.

And second, it is imperative to acquire a sober understanding of the grave consequences should the Western plot of "peaceful evolution" become a reality. Since we clearly understand the West's motive in pursuing "peaceful evolution," we cannot but keep high vigilance against their direct political goal, namely, overthrowing the communist leadership, subverting the socialist system, and including China in the capitalist system. U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson asserted 40 years ago: No Chinese Government whatsoever could provide enough food for the country; neither could the CPC resolve the problem of providing sufficient food for the Chinese people; consequently, China would always remain in turmoil. Only by relying on American flour, namely, reducing China to a U.S. colony, would there be a way out for the country. Now, 40 years have passed, and by relying on correct communist leadership and the advantageous socialist system, we have successfully resolved the problem of providing food to a population of 1.1 billion; in addition, we have founded an independent and complete industrial and national economic system, with the output of major industrial and agricultural products among the world's advanced ranks. China's economic strength has been markedly augmented, and its comprehensive national strength rose from 13th in the world in the early days of the PRC's founding to the present sixth in the world.... Even former U.S. President Richard Nixon exclaimed: One of the wonders of our times is precisely that having gone through all manner of dreadful natural and man-made calamities in the 20th century, China has surfaced as a power in part of the world. However, not all the world's powers are willing to see another country turn prosperous and powerful and realize modernization. Just as some famous scholars pointed out that should the Western plot of "peaceful evolution" come true in China, our progress of modernization, which actually began in the 1950's, would be interrupted once again, and Chinese society would once again be reduced to a state of disunity and a vassal state to Western developed countries. Furthermore, the Chinese nation would suffer the ill fate of being exploited and enslaved and all things prized by patriots, such as the state's independence, unification, and the great solidarity of various nationalities, would all go down the drain, while our last chance of hope for catching up with developed countries would go bankrupt. Beyond a doubt, no genuine patriot is willing to see such grave consequences.

In a nutshell, starting from the angle or position of patriotism, no genuine patriot has any reason whatsoever to stand aloof in the fight against "peaceful evolution" to safeguard the interests of the motherland and nation, whereas they must consciously adhere to the socialist orientation in reform and opening up and must shoulder the patriotic sacred obligation and solemn responsibility in the fight against "peaceful evolution" to defeat any attempt at leading us astray from the socialist road with Chinese characteristics.

Procuratorate Reports Public Informants Increasing
OW0911061391 Beijing XINHUA in English
0242 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)—China's prosecuting organs have received 170,000 tips from the public about alleged corruption in the first nine months of this year, according to the country's highest prosecuting authorities.

The legal daily newspaper reported recently that the information involved offenses such as bribery, embezzlement, infringement on citizens' rights and dereliction of duty.

The report quoted the Supreme People's Procuratorate as saying that an increasing number of residents made their identity known to authorities when reporting offenses.

Some 100,000 tips, or 60 percent of the total reports, were provided by people who voluntarily revealed their identity.

Persons reporting to prosecuting offices alleging economic crimes often remained anonymous, for fear of reprisal. In May, the Supreme People's Procuratorate issued a set of rules protecting citizens who report crimes and stipulating harsh penalties for people who take revenge on informants.

As a result, public tip-offs have proven more reliable than before.

According to the paper, 64.7 percent of the tips is about bribery and embezzlement.

Besides individual informants, units have displayed growing interest in providing crime reports.

From January to September, 19,000 tips were provided by units rather than individuals.

To accelerate the anti-corruption drive, prosecuting departments have stepped up their investigations into cases filed according to reports from the public.

They have started probing nearly 16,000 bribery and embezzlement cases, or 60 percent of the cases filed in the first nine months of this year.

In addition, prosecutors handled 500 cases involving alleged reprisals against informants, the report said.

So far 10 people have been prosecuted for taking reprisals and another 510 people are expected to be disciplined. To encourage more people to report crimes, prosecuting offices across the country awarded 132,000 yuan (24,000 U.S. dollars) to some 600 informants in the first nine months of the year.

In another development, China prosecutors' news reported that 2,000 bribe-takers and embezzlers have turned themselves in to prosecuting offices in the first eight months of this year hoping they would be treated leniently.

The newspaper said the ongoing anti-corruption drive has greatly deterred economic offenders.

Song Ping Addresses Neighborhood Office Directors

OW0911051391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1140 GMT 7 Nov 91

[By reporter He Ping (0149 1627)]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Nov (XINHUA)—During a meeting today with students attending the nation's first training class for neighborhood office directors, Song Ping, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, said that because neighborhood offices and residents' committees deal directly with residents every day, the efficiency of their work and work style of their cadres have a direct bearing on the interests of the masses and also on the prestige of the party and the government in the eyes of the people. He expressed the hope that comrades engaged in neighborhood work would, while serving the masses well, strive to reflect their views and demands and help party committees and governments at all levels, as well as other relevant departments, improve their work.

To raise the quality of neighborhood cadres and improve neighborhood work, the Ministry of Civil Affairs sponsored a training class for urban neighborhood office directors, the first training class of its kind since the founding of New China, in Beijing from 7 October to 8 November. A total of 63 students attended the class. They came from 63 neighborhoods in 55 cities in 27 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government. Most of them are outstanding neighborhood cadres selected and sent by the city governments in their respective localities.

The meeting was held at the Great Hall of the People. In his speech, Song Ping said to the students: By spending long years working at the grass-roots units of cities, you have made important contributions to urban construction and administration. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I extend greetings and ask you to convey the regards of the party Central Committee and the State Council to all comrades working in neighborhood offices and residents' committees.

He pointed out that along with the development of socialist modernization in our country, urban construction is becoming increasingly important. Being an agency of grass-roots organs of state power in cities, the neighborhood office shoulders the important task of developing material and spiritual civilizations in cities and plays an important role in public order, urban administration, public services, and family planning. Comrades of neighborhood offices and residents' committees bear a heavy responsibility, and their work is very hard.

Song Ping said that because the socialist cause is a cause of the people themselves, it is necessary to mobilize and rely on them. The people should actively participate in

the administration of society so as to truly exercise their right as masters of their country. Higher-level party committees and governments should pay attention to and show concern for neighborhood work. They should actively help neighborhood comrades solve practical problems and create the necessary conditions by which they may work. Basically, however, it is necessary to mobilize the masses to carry out many aspects of work in various neighborhoods. Self-administration and self-service should be promoted. If this is followed, it will be easier to do things.

Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu and officials of relevant departments were present during the meeting.

Hainan Opening-Up Strategy Symposium Held

HK0611074691 Haikou Hainan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] According to HAINAN RIBAO, experts, scholars, and leaders concerned from within and without our province forwarded many constructive views at a symposium on Hainan's opening-up strategy held in the newly established China Hainan Reform and Development Research Academy 1-2 November.

An Zhiwen, member of the Central Advisory Commission and president of the China Economic Structural Reform Research Society; Gao Shangquan, vice minister of the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy; Wang Mengpei, deputy director of the State Council Research Office; Liu Mingkui, deputy director of State Council Economic and Social Development Research Center; Deng Hongxun, secretary of the Hainan provincial party committee; Liu Jianfeng, governor of Hainan Province; Bao Keming, executive vice governor of Hainan Province; Li Zhimin, provincial party committee Standing Committee member and Organization Department director; Cao Wenhua, provincial People's Representatives Conference vice chairman; Mao Zhijun, vice governor; well-known experts and scholars, including Li Dalian, Li Jingzhi, Li Weiguo, Wang Xue, Hu Ping, Zhang Guoyuan, Zong Sulian, and Chen Peiyuan; responsible persons of the China National Petrochemical Corporation, China International Economic and Technological Exchange Center, ZHONGGUO JINGJI TIZHI GAIGE magazine, and various other departments concerned; and officials from the Beijing Office of the UN Development and Planning Organization, attended the symposium. [words indistinct]

Fourth National Ethnic Minority Sports Meet Held

Li Peng, Li Tieying Inscriptions

OW0811145591 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0100 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] Nanning, 6 Nov (XINHUA)—On 3 October [month as received], Li Peng, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Council, wrote the following inscription for the fourth national traditional

sports meet of minority nationalities: Strengthen unity among all nationalities and develop the physical culture and sports of minority nationalities.

Li Tieying, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and state councillor, wrote the following inscription for the fourth national traditional sports meet of minority nationalities: Develop the physical culture and sports and promote and develop the culture of minority nationalities.

Daily Greet Games

OW1011180491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1521 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 10 Nov (XINHUA)—RENMIN RIBAO today greets the opening of the fourth national games of traditional sports of minority nationalities in a commentator's article entitled "Promoting National Solidarity and Progress by Developing the Traditional Sports of Minority Nationalities."

The article says: With unprecedented grandeur, the fourth national games of traditional sports of minority nationalities will open in Nanning today. This is a big, happy event which Chinese people of all nationalities have been expecting, a grand occasion for traditional national sports, a grand occasion showing the great solidarity of the people of all nationalities in the country, and a grand occasion which will promote exchange, development, and prosperity among people of all nationalities.

The article says: China is a unified multinational country with a long history. During their long historical development, the Chinese people of all nationalities worked together in developing their territory, economies, and cultures; they eventually formed the great Chinese nation. During the long historical course, people of all minority nationalities and people of the Han nationality have made outstanding achievements and created a civilization which still shines today. Traditional national sports with distinctive minority and regional characteristics are part of our motherland's brilliant culture and they constitute a major part of China's socialist sports. The games—during which the 55 minority sports delegations meet happily by the Yong Jiang to learn from one another, renew their friendship, broaden their contacts, and promote friendship with one another—certainly will powerfully expedite equality, solidarity, progress and prosperity among people of all nationalities in China as well as the development of sports in China.

The article stresses: History has proved that the unification of our country, the unity of our people and the unity of our various nationalities are the basic guarantees of the sure triumph of our cause. Today, areas inhabited by people of minority nationalities in China enjoy social stability, people of all nationalities are high-spirited and vigorous, and there is harmony among people of all nationalities. This fully demonstrates China's superior socialist system and our party's brilliant minority policies. Because of this, Chinese people of all nationalities

are happy and feel proud from the bottom of their hearts. The current minority sports games will continue to demonstrate the spiritual outlook, high morale, and firm conviction which people of all nationalities have shown in their solidarity and endeavor in revitalizing China.

National Unity Highlighted

OW1211020191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1606 GMT 9 Nov 91

[By XINHUA reporter Hu Hao (5170 3185): "Voice in Unison 'Love Our Chinese Nation'"]

[Text] Nanning, 9 Nov (XINHUA)—Speaking in different languages and wearing various customs, some 13,000 brothers and sisters of 56 ethnic minorities from the vast desert, the luxuriant grasslands, the snow-clad north, and the warm southern frontier are congregating on the good earth of Guangxi to participate in the Fourth National Games for Ethnic Minorities.

This grand meeting of nationalities, the largest in scale since the founding of the Republic, will go down in history. This gala can only be possible in our socialist China, and the gathering of many nationalities from one country can be realized only under the CPC's leadership. The games are a parade of traditional ethnic sports, as well as a major exhibit of the rapid developments achieved by all nationalities in all fields of endeavor since the implementation of the reform and open policy. More than 20,000 ethnic commodities are displayed at the trade fair held concurrently with the games; hundreds of ethnic cultural performances are being viewed by enthusiastic audiences. More important, the games reveal the mental outlook of 56 nationalities living harmoniously and treating each other with respect in a country that constitutes one fifth of the world's population. All of these are evidence of a new situation within China, a unified multinational country—a situation characterized by political stability, economic prosperity, and thriving culture.

When the people interlink their hearts and share a common destiny, their unity and coordination can make the country prosperous and their concerted efforts can bring about successes. "Equality, unity, progress, and prosperity," the party's policy toward minority nationalities, has magnetized and unified all nationalities and become the source of strength for the minority nationalities to achieve progress in all endeavors, while providing broad possibilities for minority nationalities, who are their own masters, to display their talent. After the founding of New China, minority nationality regions started from scratch in developing modern industry. They have now set up a preliminary industrial system with rather comprehensive branches. They have also achieved rapid progress in science and technology, education, and physical culture, thereby making contributions to building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

Regardless of drastic changes abroad, we will closely unite under the banner of the Republic and advance with big strides on the road of building distinctively Chinese socialism.

Under the five-star red banner, the 56 nationalities have a common name: Chinese nation; they voice in unison: love our Chinese nation.

Wan Li Opens Games

OW1011174891 Beijing XINHUA in English
1613 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Nanning, November 10 (XINHUA)—The fourth Chinese national games for the ethnic minorities, the biggest of its kind, opened here today with a gala show of festivity.

A record total of 5,000 athletes from all the 55 minority nationalities attended the games which feature an all-time high of nine competitive sports and 120 traditional sports exhibition events.

Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, declared the opening of the eight-day festival.

In the opening ceremony, 31 delegations from all the Chinese provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, including a 66-member delegation from Taiwan, the first ever to a national sports event since 1949, staged a colorful fashion show to the tens of thousands of spectators.

During the games, the athletes will compete in the sports of dragon boat racing and Chinese martial arts wushu, which have been gradually recognized by the world.

The other competitive sports include team cracker contest, which bears the resemblance to the American football, swing, crossbow archery, Chinese-style wrestling, pearl ball, wooden ball and horse racing.

The 120 exhibition events are a blend of artistic show and sports contest. It is expected that many of them will become more competitive in the near future after they are regulated by the ethnic sports groups.

The national games for the ethnic minorities were inaugurated in 1953 to develop the Chinese ethnic traditional sports and enrich the treasure house of the world culture.

After the 1982 second edition, the third games were held in Urumqi of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region five years ago with seven competitive sports.

The fifth games will be held in Yunnan Province in 1995.

Li Tiesing Addresses Opening

OW1111080791 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1526 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Nanning, 10 Nov (XINHUA)—Li Tiesing, honorary chairman of the Organizing Committee for the

Fourth National Games for Ethnic Minorities, addressed the opening of the games today. The full text of his address is as follows:

Comrades, Friends:

Today the Fourth National Games for Ethnic Minorities ceremoniously open in Nanning, the scenic capital of the Zhuang nationality. This is a long-awaited huge sports event for China's 55 minority nationalities. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I extend warm congratulations to athletes, coaches, judges, and staff members of all nationalities; gratitude to Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the sponsor of the games; and a warm welcome to compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, Overseas Chinese, and friends from foreign countries who have made a special trip to Nanning.

China is a unified and multinational socialist country. Through the ages the ethnic minorities have played their traditional games for physical training and recreation. These popular sports activities, which can build up physical strength, crystallize the rich wisdom of laboring people of many generations. Because the ethnic minorities are widely dispersed over the country and lead a colorful life with their own customs, their sports are rather unique and totally different in style. Ethnic sports are a graphic reflection of the labor and life of various nationalities over a long time. Sports, highly valued in culture, are like a shiny pearl in the treasure-house of Chinese culture.

We are delighted to see that not only compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan, Chinese nationals from overseas, and foreign friends are here for sightseeing; but compatriots from Taiwan are also participating in the games for the first time. It is hoped that all athletes, coaches, and judges will try their best and display good sportsmanship in the spirit of "unity, competition, progress," and fair play so that the current games will become a gala event for the unity of all Chinese nationalities and will contribute to the equality, unity, and progress of all nationalities as well as the great cause of their common prosperity.

Finally, may the games be a great success!

Wan Li Views Dragon Boat Race

OW1311041391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1552 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Excerpts] Nanning, 12 Nov (XINHUA)—Taiwan athletes' participation in the national ethnic minority games for the first time has filled the dragon boat race—a traditional event loved by "descendants of the dragon"—with an atmosphere of great national unity. The dragon boat race, which was held today, attracted the most spectators since the games' opening. [passage omitted]

Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Li Desheng, member of the

Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission; and Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, watched the dragon boat race today.

State Councillor Chen Xitong Visits Piano Plant

OW0811121191 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1131 GMT 7 Nov 91

[By reporter Li Li (2621 5461)]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 7 Nov (XINHUA)—Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong this morning went to Beijing Piano Plant to personally and warmly express his thanks to the plant's German technological deputy director, Mr. (Lausa Schele), who is a piano expert and has come to work in China for more than two years. Chen Xitong called for further developing the role of foreign experts and asked concerned people to modestly learn from Mr. (Schele) to improve themselves.

Mr. (Lausa Schele) came to work in China when the plant was faced with difficulties. He said that he has a good impression of socialist China and wishes to give full play to his speciality in developing China's piano production. For more than two years, he considered Beijing Piano Plant as his own plant, earnestly assumed responsibility, administered the plant in a strict manner and worked hard. [passage omitted]

After inspecting the piano production line, Chen Xitong told comrades of concerned departments of Beijing Municipality who accompanied him in inspecting the plant: I am very glad after seeing the operation of the plant. With the help from a foreign expert, the piano plant has proceeded from difficulty to prosperity. This has once again shown that our open policy is correct and importing intellectual knowledge has been successful. [passage omitted]

It was learned that Beijing Municipality employed nearly 100 foreign experts annually in recent years. Beijing has already invited more than 120 foreign experts to work in the municipality this year.

Science & Technology

Academy President Views Young Scientists' Role

OW0911105791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0805 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 9 (XINHUA)—The Chinese Academy of Sciences is planning to assign the most important scientific work to young researchers and attract the most talented and promising young people to work with the top scientific institution in China.

"In order to be successful in the international economic and scientific competition, a top priority of the country is to train, cultivate, attract and rely on a large number of

outstanding people," Professor Zhou Guangzhao, president of the academy, said in a recent interview with XINHUA.

"We should lose no time in providing young people the opportunity to work as leading figures in the frontiers of scientific research," he said.

"The academy will give its full support to those people who are most creative and active in academic work," he said.

"Our qualifications for outstanding people are creativity and originality as well as patriotism and spirit of team work," he noted.

"We will treat young scholars equally no matter they obtained their degrees at home or abroad," Zhou added.

While emphasizing that the academy will do whatever it can to provide a good living and working environment for the young academics, Zhou said that the best attraction the academy can offer is to entrust the young people with the most important and valuable projects.

"We must let young people upgrade their research level in scientific experiment and encourage them to open up new fields through their creative spirit and lively academic thought," Zhou said.

Article Views Balance Between Science, Democracy

HK1311031691 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 13 Nov 91 p 23

[By Willy Wo-lap Lam; from the "China" column]

[Text] It has taken the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) 72 years to partially appreciate the significance of the slogan raised by the epochal May Fourth Movement of 1919: "Only Mr Sai (Science) and Mr De (Democracy) can save China."

While the CCP has only embraced the half of the rallying cry that deals with science and technology, it can be considered a big leap forward.

Mountains were moved last week when 1,200 top cadres began attending the first of a series of five lectures on technology and modernisation in the Zhongnanhai headquarters.

Rocket wizard Professor Qian Xuesen and other world-famous scientists expatiated on topics including the technological revolution and the Chinese economy, and "the Gulf War and high-technology".

Politburo member and leading reformist Li Ruihuan, who organised the first lecture, said: "We must boost the technological sense of leaders of various strata. We must implement the instruction of comrade Deng Xiaoping—'Science and technology are the premier production force'." [sentence as published]

Imagine what communist China would be like if, after 1949, its cadres had preoccupied themselves with electronics,

cybernetics and bio-technology instead of class struggle and the campaign against bourgeois liberalisation!

That the CCP is serious about the crusade to "save the country through technology" is evidenced by the fact that it is being personally pushed by Mr Deng, who sees this as one of his last endeavours.

In recent internal speeches, he has instructed officials in every province and district to take the development of education, science and technology as their foremost task.

A key executor of this campaign is Mr Deng's second daughter Deng Nan, who was appointed Vice-Minister of Science and Technology early this month.

Her elevation is a signal that the patriarch is so anxious for results that he has broken his long-standing rule of not appointing his children to substantial government positions.

Since the autumn, General Secretary Jiang Zemin, Mr Li, as well as Ms Deng, who has become one of Beijing's most high-profile politicians, have ensured that there is at least one major technology-related event every day.

These happenings have included national and regional conferences on science and its applications; forums announcing novel technological breakthroughs at home and abroad; and new deals for China's researchers.

Most spectacularly, news stories about scientists and inventions have for the first time since 1949 moved from the back of the book to the front pages.

At an unprecedented conference on "making propaganda" for science and technology last month, Mr Li, who is in charge of ideology and the media, indicated the focus of attention of newspapers and television should switch from arguing about ideology to popularising technology.

However, while avant-garde intellectuals celebrating the 70th anniversary of the May Fourth Movement just one month before the June 4 massacre had hoped to revive the spirit of science and democracy, the CCP seems determined to shut the door on Mr Democracy.

As in the case of the dichotomy between economic and political reform, the CCP wants to ensure that Mr Sai and Mr De will never meet.

But can science and technology flourish in the absence of democracy? First-class creative thinking in either the arts or the sciences is impossible unless artists and researchers live in an environment that encourages free exploration of ideas and that frowns on political intervention.

To heal the wounds of the June 4 bloodbath, Mr Jiang and Mr Li have recently re-hoisted the tattered banner of "letting a hundred flowers bloom, a hundred schools of thoughts contend".

However, it is obvious that the "blooming and contending" will only be allowed under stern CCP supervision.

It is indicative that this "hundred flowers" dispensation has only been vouchsafed natural scientists, not social scientists or scholars in the humanities.

The CCP thinks it can convince the nation's best brains that for such apparently apolitical pursuits as particle physics and AIDS treatment, researchers need not lose sleep over whether there is one-man rule or a multi-party system outside the laboratory.

How wrong! As generations of scientists who have worked under Lenin, Stalin, Mao Zedong or Deng Xiaoping have testified, politics, specially that in a totalitarian state, permeates everything.

It determines how much funds a project can garner, whether a paper will get published, and who will win a top award or be allowed to travel abroad.

Just last week, the hard-line President of the elite Beijing University, Mr Wu Shuqing, warned its "free-thinking" teachers—economists as well as physicists—against "poisoning the minds of the young".

Indeed, a closed society such as the one in post-Tiananmen Square China militates against original thinking in the arts and literature just as much as "the pure sciences".

In a recent public address, Professor Qian, one of the fathers of the Chinese A-Bomb, said information technology was the one area in which the nation most needed catching up.

"Various countries in the world are engaged in 'intelligence warfare'," Professor Qian said. "Competition is red hot for (technology dealing with) information and intelligence."

Can information science take off in a society where almost any government data can be classified "state secret" and where only the pronouncement of a reigning patriarch is deemed gospel truth?

The CCP has tried to make up for the lack of creative freedom by material compensation. Pay and perks for top scientists have been dramatically upgraded since the spring.

Last week, the prestigious Chinese Academy of Science (CAS) announced that 553 of its researchers—one of whom is barely 28 years old—would enjoy "special subsidies" in salary and housing.

CAS President Professor Zhou Guangzhao also unveiled an aggressive programme to lure young talents from both Chinese and Western universities.

Apart from pecuniary rewards, Professor Zhou pledged huge investments in advanced laboratories so that PhDs from Qinghua University and MIT alike could carry out meaningful research in China.

But even if the CAS or Qinghua could offer a budding scientist wages and research facilities on a par with those in the West, there would not be too many takers.

The political demands that Beijing places on its scientists are evident from the qualifications laid down by Professor Zhou: "We want talents who have creativity and originality; they must also have patriotism and the spirit of collectivity."

What Professor Zhou—who, like Professor Qian, is also a senior party cadre—might not realise is that creativity and originality are incompatible with the CCP's definition of patriotism ("toe the party line") and collectivity ("all glory to the party").

Because of the scourge of politics, the CCP has since 1949 lost thousand upon thousand of superb researchers and inventors.

Many scientists who have a "rightist" perspective on Western ideas or on the role of the party are forever barred from academe.

Those lucky enough to have studied and excelled abroad are making major contributions to scientific research and industrial modernisation in the U.S. Canada, or Europe.

It is a poignant indictment of the Chinese system that even unemployed graduates of foreign universities such as Dr Lu Gang—the University of Iowa physicist who shot dead several of his classmates and teachers last week out of jealousy and a fear for the future—have given up the idea of returning to work in China.

Rocket Scientist Honored at Beijing Ceremony
HK2810120491 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
19 Oct 91 pp 1, 3

[Speech by Qian Xuesen (6929 1331 2773) 16 October 1991 at an award ceremony in Beijing]

[Text] This is not an official speech. I just want to make use of this opportunity to express my personal feelings.

It was the correct leadership and effective organization of the leading comrades and the help of other comrades that enabled me to succeed in doing what I have done. So I must first express gratitude to all old and new leaders present today. Without your leadership, I could not have accomplished anything. I must also thank the comrades who have worked with me and who are present today. Without your help and support also I could not have accomplished anything. At the same time, I must also thank the medical personnel present today. Without your painstaking care over the past decades, I could not have been healthy to work for the party. Today, I can stand here to speak with a sound mind, and this is greatly to your credit.

Therefore, even though several leaders mentioned this or that about Qian Xuesen, the achievements should be credited to the working people. I am only a little drop in the ocean. What are really great are the Chinese people, the CPC, and the PRC!

I rarely recall my past experiences, as I am always busy with my work and often consider the future. Only in these few days after I was told that the glorious title would be conferred on me did I fall into thoughts of the past, and many things welled up in my mind.

I

I first thought of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. Without them to lead the Chinese people to victory in the new democratic revolution and establish the PRC so quickly, today I might still be wandering about far from my homeland until dying with a heavy heart. Among the revolutionaries of the older generation, those who directly guided my work were Premier Zhou Enlai and Marshal Nie Rongzhen. I will never forget them. If Premier Zhou Enlai had not made painstaking efforts to guarantee my safety during the 10-year turmoil, I might have been dead long ago. In the early 1960's, when there were economic difficulties, Marshall Nie Rongzhen tried by every possible means to settle the problems in the daily lives of scientific research personnel and sent "special supplies" to us. Whenever I thought of this, my heart could not be calm. Therefore, without the leadership of the revolutionaries of the older generation, we would not have been able to make today's achievements.

Moreover, without the care and guidance given to my work and life by the leading comrades in the units I have worked with, neither would I have been able to accomplish anything in my work. When I had just returned to China, I was assigned to work in the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Comrade Zhang Jingfu, who is here, was then vice president of the academy and was my superior. I always remember that in the 1950's, every Saturday morning, you organized several institute directors, including me, who were not party members, to study central policies. There were about 10 people at the meetings. You asked us to first speak our minds freely and then you made a 30-minute concluding speech. These Saturday meetings were very helpful to me, so they remain fresh in my memory. I also remember Comrade Guo Moruo, the old leader of the science academy. If he found that there were some problems in our minds and if we could not understand some policy issues, then he would hold an afternoon meeting and personally gave a lecture to us. He was a scholar of immense intelligence, and his lectures were unusual too. He talked broadly about things ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign. Sometimes, he also had poetic inspiration and read us his impromptu poems. After listening to his lectures, our minds were suddenly enlightened. Therefore, I felt very happy in those years when working with the Academy of Sciences.

Afterward, I was transferred to the Fifth Research Academy of the Ministry of National Defense, which was later changed into the Seventh Ministry of Machine-Building Industry and the Ministry of Astronautics Industry. It is now the Ministry of Aeronautics and Astronautics Industry. When the party and the state assigned the task to me, to be frank, I did not have full confidence of success in my mind. I did learn something about missiles and satellites in the United States, but I was not actually

involved in the launching of missiles and satellites. So, what to do? The only way was to consult everybody. At that time, the living quarters in the First Academy in Nanyuan and the Third Academy in Changxindian had not been built, so the research personnel had to return to their homes on Fucheng Road by bus every Saturday afternoon, and then went back to their offices Monday morning. Then, I thought of a method. Every Sunday afternoon, I invited the responsible technical people of every model to my house. The general engineers spoke their minds freely in the discussions. This helped me a lot and also played a big role in ascertaining things and settling problems. Today, I am still living in that house. It often reminds me of those Sunday afternoon meetings.

In 1970, I was transferred to the State Commission of Science and Technology for National Defense, which has now become the State Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense. The commission leaders, although they changed many times, all showed great care for my working and living arrangements. I am now still working with the State Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense. The working environment there is very good. The work system in the commission is well-organized and very efficient. I am very grateful to the successive leaders of the State Commission of Science and Technology for National Defense and the State Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense, and will never forget them.

II

While recalling the past, I also deeply cherish my memories of my alma mater—the middle school affiliated with the Beijing Teachers' University. I studied there between 1923 and 1929. You all know what old China and old Beijing looked like between 1923 and 1929. In those difficult years, it was never easy to run a school. However, Mr. Lin Liru, the headmaster (or "director" as they were called in those days) of the middle school affiliated with the Beijing Teachers' University, made it a first class school indeed. This was really great. You may not believe it when I say this now. At that time, the senior high school was divided into two sections. Section One was oriented to the arts and humanities, and Section Two was oriented to the sciences. I was studying in the sciences section. When I graduated from the high school, the science curriculum was equal to that being taught now to second-year college students. Therefore, I indeed cherish the memory of the school, which was run so successfully.

I also want to use this opportunity to say thank you to my wife, Comrade Jiang Ying. We have been married for 44 years. In the past 44 years, we have led a very happy family life. However, in the five years between 1950 and 1955, when I was persecuted by the U.S. Government, she suffered greatly in order to take care of our family and made great sacrifices. I will never forget this. I should also tell leaders and comrades sitting here today that Comrade Jiang Ying had a profession far removed from mine. You all know what I was doing. What was

Comrade Jiang Ying doing in the past? She used to be a soprano, and she was good at singing the most sophisticated classical German art songs. It was she who introduced me to the musical arts. It was the poetic flavor and inspiring sentiments conveyed by music and art that deepened my understanding of human life and enriched my knowledge about the world. From there I learned the broad thinking method of an artist. Or maybe I can say that because I was influenced by art, I could avoid some ossified thinking and mechanical materialism, and could think more flexibly and broadly. On this point, I must also thank my wife, Comrade Jiang Ying.

III

Finally, I want to say what I feel on such a grand occasion today. To be frank, I am not very excited. Why? Because in my life, I have been very excited three times before.

The first time I was very excited was in 1955. At that time, I had already lived in the United States for 20 years. I had only one purpose when going to study in the United States, that is, to master science and technology and prove that the Chinese people can match the American people in reaching the peak of science and technology. That was my aspiration. I also told my good American friends frankly: Although China at that time was a miserable country and could not match their country, I, Qian Xuesen, as a Chinese individual, would compete with them. Afterward, I studied with (Von Carmen) [feng ka men 7458 0595 7024], a world-famous leading scientist in engineering mechanics and aeronautics technology. He is a teacher to whom I am greatly indebted, and he taught me how to master the viewpoints and methods of modern science and technology. In the summer of 1955, when I was allowed to return to China, Jiang Ying and I took our children of preschool age to bid farewell to my teacher. I also took my book *Engineering Cybernetics*, which had just been published in the United States, and a packet of my physics and mechanics teaching notes. When I handed him these things, Mr. (Von Carmen) said with emotion: "Your academic achievements have surpassed mine." At that time, he was already 74. I was deeply moved on hearing what he said. I thought that I had finally attained the goal that I had striven for over the previous 20 years, and I, Qian Xuesen, had surpassed the world's leading scientist in academic achievement. So I had actually brought credit to the Chinese people. I was extremely excited, and this was the first time I was so excited.

Then, we traveled back to China by ship via Manila in the Philippines. A reporter for AP came aboard and interviewed me. The first question he asked was whether I was a communist. I was annoyed and told him: "Communists are the most noble people in the world, and I am not yet qualified to be a communist!" The reporter did not get what he wanted from me and left crestfallen. However, just four years after that, I was admitted to the CPC at the moment marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. I was extremely excited at that moment. I, Qian Xuesen, have become a member of the CPC! I was too excited to sleep that night. This was the second time I was very excited.

The third time I felt very excited was just earlier this year. At that time, I read the preface written by Comrade Wang Renzhong, who is here today, for the book *Biography of Shi Laihe*. There, he said that the CPC Central Organization Department had named Lei Feng, Jiao Yulu, Wang Jinxi, Shi Laihe, and Qian Xuesen as five outstanding representatives of Communist Party members who have enjoyed high prestige among the masses in the past 40 years since liberation. I did not know about this before I read the article. I was extremely excited, because I could actually be a member of the working people and my name ranked together with the most advanced members of the working people.

After being extremely excited three times before, I am not too excited today. There is another reason I am not too excited today. As mentioned in the speeches of some leaders and in the congratulatory letter of Comrade Nie Rongzhen, the people are satisfied with my work. I think that since my life has not reached its last moment, the final assessment of my work will still depend on my efforts in the future. So I think that I must continue to make efforts. To what should my efforts be oriented? Today, I want to reveal my plans directly to various leaders and especially to General Secretary Jiang and President Yang. My plans are: I think that today's science and technology should not be just limited to natural science and engineering technology, but should be expanded to the whole system of knowledge for humanity to understand and transform the objective world. Marxist philosophy represents the highest form of summarization of this scientific system. We are completely able to build up this scientific system and apply it to solving problems in China's socialist construction. As General Secretary Jiang said in his speech to mark the 70th anniversary of the party's founding, our socialist reform is an extremely complicated and immense systems project. If we actually build up the scientific system, it can also be used to successfully build socialism just like launching satellites. The undertakings initiated by such people as us under the guidance of Comrade Zhou Enlai and Comrade Nie Rongzhen must be carried on, and should also be expanded to all fields of socialist construction. In the remaining days of my life, I just want to promote this. That is my wish I want to express to the leading comrades here.

Thank you very much.

Economic & Agricultural

Regulations on State Budget Management

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[Text] Beijing, 2 Nov (XINHUA)—Regulations on State Budget Management:

Chapter One. General Principles

Article 1. These regulations are drawn up on the basis of the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" for the sake of improving state budget control; intensifying

the distributive, regulatory, and supervisory functions of state budgets; and promoting stable economic and social development.

Article 2. People's governments at all levels, and all departments and units (including state organs, social groups, and state-owned enterprises and establishments, same below) shall abide by these regulations.

Article 3. The principle of centralizing leadership, classifying control, and integrating powers and responsibilities shall be applied in state budget management.

There shall be balance of receipts and expenditures in state budgets.

Article 4. There are five levels of state budgets: central and provincial (including autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government); cities with districts (including autonomous prefectures); counties (including autonomous counties, cities without districts, districts under city jurisdiction, and banners); and townships (including townships and towns inhabited by people of minority nationalities).

Townships (including townships and towns inhabited by people of minority nationalities) without the necessary means for drawing up their budgets may be tentatively exempted from this requirement after their cases have been ascertained by people's governments of provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government.

Article 5. State budgets are made up of central budgets and local budgets.

Central budgets are made up of budgets of all central departments (including units affiliated to them directly, same below).

Local budgets are made up of master budgets of all provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government.

Article 6. Master local budgets are made up of budgets of local governments and master budgets of authorities one level below.

Local government budgets are made up of budgets of all their respective departments (including units affiliated to them directly, same below).

Article 7. The budgets of various departments are made up of budgets of all their affiliated units.

Article 8. Budgets of units refer to budgets of state organs, social groups, and state-owned establishments—which exercise budget control—and the part of budget-related receipts and expenditures of state-owned enterprises.

Article 9. Without going through legal procedures, no people's governments, departments, and units shall alter their budgets that have been approved by people's congresses of corresponding levels.

Article 10. A budget year begins on 1 January and ends on 31 December of the Gregorian calendar.

Article 11. The Renminbi yuan is the monetary unit used for calculating budgetary receipts and expenditures.

Chapter Two. Powers Over Budget Management

Article 12. People's governments at various levels are the state's executive organs exercising budget management.

People's governments at various levels draft their master budgets and final accounts. They organize the execution of their master budgets; examine and approve the use of their reserve funds; draw up plans for revising their budgets; supervise the execution of their own budgets and budgets of the people's government one level below; change or delete improper budgets drawn up by departments of corresponding levels and by people's governments one level below; and report the execution of budgets to people's congresses or people's congress standing committees of corresponding levels.

Article 13. Financial departments at various levels are departments in charge of budget management.

Financial departments at various levels draft all the specifics of master budgets and final accounts for authorities of corresponding levels. They shall specifically organize and supervise the execution of master budgets of authorities of corresponding levels, plan the use of reserve funds of governments of corresponding levels, draw up specific plans for readjusting the budgets of authorities of corresponding levels, and report the execution of budgets to the people's governments of corresponding levels and financial affairs departments of the next higher levels at regular intervals.

Article 14. In accordance with budget-related laws, regulations, and rules of the state, all departments shall work out specific measures for executing their own budgets; draft their own budgets and final accounts; organize and supervise the execution of their own budgets; and report the execution of their budgets to financial departments of corresponding levels at regular intervals.

Article 15. All units shall follow budget-related laws, regulations, rules, and general and specific policies of the state; draft their own budgets and final accounts; deliver budgetary incomes to the state according to state regulations; strictly execute their budgetary plans or plans of financial receipts and expenditures; and establish and improve their fiscal control system.

Chapter Three. The Scope of Budgetary Receipts and Expenditures

Article 16. A budget is made up of budgetary incomes and budgetary expenditures.

Budgetary incomes include:

- (1) Tax revenues;
- (2) Profits turned in by enterprises;

- (3) Incomes from foundations;
- (4) Incomes from special funds;
- (5) Incomes from services; and
- (6) Incomes from various other sources.

Budgetary expenditures include:

- (1) Expenditures for economic construction;
- (2) Expenditures for education, science projects, cultural and public health services, and sports activities;
- (3) Expenditures for state administration;
- (4) Defense expenditures;
- (5) Expenditures for all types of subsidies; and
- (6) Various other expenditures.

Article 17. In accordance with the system of financial management, budgetary incomes of the state are divided into fixed budgetary incomes of central authorities, fixed budgetary incomes of local authorities, and budgetary incomes to be shared by central and local authorities.

Budgetary expenditures of the state are divided into budgetary expenditures of central authorities, budgetary expenditures of local authorities, and central authorities' special funds for local authorities.

The scope of budgetary income and expenditure of central and local authorities shall be divided in accordance with the principle prescribed in Article 3 of these regulations. Local authorities shall be given fiscal autonomy under the premise that central authorities' macroscopic regulation, control, and supervision have been ensured.

Article 18. When the total amount of fixed budgetary incomes of local authorities and the parts of incomes earmarked to local authorities from the budgetary incomes shared by central and local authorities are larger than the local authorities' budgetary expenditures, the excesses shall be delivered to the central authorities; when the total amounts are smaller than the budgetary expenditures, the shortage shall be subsidized by the central authorities.

Article 19. The State Council shall determine the specific measures for dividing central and local authorities' budgetary incomes and expenditures, and specify measures by which local authorities deliver their excessive budgets to central authorities, and by which central authorities subsidize the shortages of local authorities.

Prior to the implementation of the fiscal system marked by revenue sharing, various forms of fiscal contracts may continue.

Article 20. Budgets of various local governments, and measures for specifying total budgetary incomes and expenditures of the next lower authorities, shall be determined by people's governments of the same level.

Article 21. Budgetary incomes shall be used with overall consideration and under all-around arrangements. Special funds that need to be set up, and incomes or

expenditures that need to be established, shall be examined and approved according to relevant regulations of the State Council.

Article 22. The higher people's governments shall not requisition, neither overtly nor covertly, the lower people's governments' budgets, which are not parts of their own budgets.

Article 23. Autonomous areas inhabited by people of minority nationalities shall plan their revenues and expenditures and exercise their fiscal control powers according to regulations prescribed in the "PRC Law of Autonomy in Regions of National Minorities," or according to these regulations, or the relevant regulations of the state's financial management, whatever that law has not prescribed.

Chapter Four. Budget Making

Article 24. People's governments, departments, and units at all levels shall draft their budgets according to regulations prior to the beginning of every budget year.

Article 25. Budgets shall be drawn up on the basis of national economic and social development plans in accordance with regulations governing the powers of budget control and the scope of revenues and expenditures, as well as the execution of the budgets the year before.

Budgets shall be drawn up in line with laws, regulations, and general and specific policies of the state.

Article 26. A state budget shall be a multiple budget. It should have two parts: regular budget and construction budget. These two budgets shall maintain a rational proportion and composition.

A regular budget permits no deficits.

Part of the construction budget of the central authorities may be raised by borrowing money at home and abroad, but the size and composition of loans shall be rational. Construction budgets of local authorities shall be drawn up according to the principle of balancing receipts and payments.

The State Council shall prescribe specific ways for drawing up a state budget.

Article 27. All budgetary incomes shall be compiled on the basis of reliability and steady growth.

There shall be no concealment or falsification of budgetary incomes which must be listed according to regulations, and the one-time incomes of the previous year shall not be used as the basis for making a budget.

Article 28. Authorities at all levels shall plan their budgetary expenditures according to the principles of spending within their means, ensuring priorities, giving consideration to various other projects, and retaining some reserve funds. Construction expenditures shall be planned under the premise of ensuring the legitimate needs of regular expenditures first.

Article 29. All major policies and measures which will change budgetary incomes or expenditures shall be ascertained prior to the drafting of budgets and incorporated in budgetary drafts.

Article 30. Governments at all levels shall establish reserve funds, which shall be spent on unexpected special expenditures incurred during the execution of budgets of the same year, by retaining 1 to 4 percent of the amounts of their respective budgetary expenditures.

Article 31. Governments at all levels shall plan a certain amount of working funds in their budgets.

Article 32. Governments at various levels shall regard their budget balances from the preceding year as their budgetary incomes of the subsequent year that can be used for balancing the preceding year's expenditures, or for replenishing the budgetary working funds. If there is still some surplus, it may be used for the necessary budgetary expenditures of the following year.

Article 33. The State Council shall issue, prior to 1 November each year, instructions for drafting the following year's budgets.

The Ministry of Finance shall work out the specifics for budget drafting.

Article 34. In accordance with the State Council's instructions and the specific measures worked out by the Ministry of Finance, all central departments shall plan the budget drafting of their affiliated units. They shall also be responsible for collecting these units' draft budgets and drafting their own budgets and reporting them to the Ministry of Finance for examination.

The Ministry of Finance shall examine the budget drafts submitted by all central departments and draft the budget of the central government.

Article 35. Local financial departments shall, in accordance with instructions from the people's governments of corresponding levels and specific measures worked by finance departments of higher levels, plan the drafting of budgets of departments of corresponding levels and budgets of finance departments of the next lower level. They shall also be in charge of drafting their own master budgets and submitting them to the people's congresses of corresponding levels for examination and approval.

Article 36. The Ministry of Finance shall draft the state budget on the basis of the draft budgets of central and local governments. The State Council, after examining and approving this draft, shall submit it to the National People's Congress for examination and approval.

Article 37. After the master budgets of governments at various levels have been approved by people's congresses at corresponding levels, their respective finance departments shall promptly approve the budgets of various departments, and these departments shall approve the budgets of their affiliated units.

Article 38. All local people's governments shall report the budgets approved by people's congresses of corresponding levels to the higher people's governments for the record.

All people's governments shall report the budgets submitted by the people's governments of the next lower levels to the standing committees of people's congresses of corresponding levels.

Chapter Five. The Execution of Budgets and Supervision Over Them

Article 39. People's governments at various levels shall organize the execution of budgets of corresponding authorities, and financial departments shall be responsible for working out the specific details.

Article 40. When draft budgets have not yet been approved by people's congresses once a budget year has begun, the people's governments at various levels may execute their draft budgets on a tentative basis.

Article 41. All departments obligated to collect budgetary revenues shall actively organize the collection according to laws, regulations, and rules in order to ensure prompt accomplishment of collecting central and local budgetary revenues. They shall not overstep their authority in reducing or exempting collectable revenues, nor shall they withhold, misappropriate, or misuse funds that should be delivered to the state.

Article 42. All departments and units obligated to turn in budgetary revenues to the state shall do so according to laws, regulations, and rules. They shall not withhold, misappropriate, or misuse the money, or delay payments.

Article 43. People's governments at all levels as well as all departments and units shall handle their expenditures strictly according to their budgets; they shall implement the conservation principle so that their funds can be used more efficiently.

Financial departments at all levels shall appropriate spending funds according to budgets, procedures, and schedules; they shall also tighten their control over spending funds.

Article 44. State treasuries shall be established in counties and larger administrative districts to manage their budgets. State treasuries shall also be established in townships (including townships and towns inhabited by people of minority nationalities) that have the necessary means.

State treasuries shall intensify their management according to relevant regulations of the state. They shall promptly and properly handle collection, categorization, retention, delivery, and appropriation of all budgetary funds.

The authority to control money in various state treasuries belongs to financial departments of corresponding levels. Without the concurrence of financial departments, no departments, units, or individuals may use the money in these treasuries, or withdraw money from

them except in cases for which separate rules have been prescribed in laws and administrative regulations.

People's governments at all levels shall intensify the control and supervision over corresponding state treasuries.

Article 45. People's governments at various levels shall not exceed their authority in making decisions about reducing budgetary revenues or increasing budgetary expenditures. The higher people's governments have the rights to change or nullify such decisions.

No departments, units, and individuals shall exceed their authority in making decisions about reducing budgetary revenues or increasing budgetary expenditures, and people's governments of corresponding level have the authority to change or nullify such decisions.

Article 46. Whenever regulations and administrative measures drawn up by government departments involve financial affairs and tax revenues, they shall consult with corresponding financial and taxation departments as required by regulations and shall have their endorsement. Financial and taxation departments have the right not to execute those regulations and administrative measures which do not have their endorsement.

Article 47. People's governments at all levels shall intensify their leadership over the execution of budgets to make sure that financial and taxation departments follow the law in organizing budgetary revenues and controlling budgetary expenditures.

All departments and units shall tighten their control over budgetary revenues and expenditures. They shall not violate regulations and turn budgetary revenues into nonbudgetary revenues, or turn nonbudgetary expenditures into budgetary expenditures.

Article 48. The use of reserve funds at various levels shall be examined by corresponding financial departments and reported to corresponding people's governments for a decision. Except for emergencies, these funds shall not be used during the first six months.

Article 49. Working funds budgeted at various levels shall be controlled by corresponding financial departments and used in executing budget plans. They shall not be used as funds for additional expenditures, or any other purposes.

Article 50. As required by regulations, people's governments at all levels shall report to the corresponding people's congresses and their standing committees about the execution of budgets.

Article 51. A people's government of one level shall supervise the execution of budgets of the people's government one level below, and it shall report to the people's government one level higher about the execution of budgets.

Article 52. Financial departments at all levels shall take charge of inspecting the execution of budgets in corresponding departments.

Financial departments at all levels shall, within the prescribed time limits, report the execution of budgets to corresponding people's governments and to financial departments one level higher.

Article 53. All departments shall establish sound financial systems, intensify their supervision over the execution of budgets, accept the supervision and inspection of financial departments, and report to corresponding financial departments about the execution of budgets within the time limit.

Article 54. Auditing departments at all levels shall take charge of auditing and supervising the execution of budgets of corresponding departments and people's governments one level below.

Chapter Six. Budget Readjustment

Article 55. Budget readjustment refers to the partial change of a government budget which has been approved by a corresponding people's congress, and the change occurs owing to additional expenditures or reducing revenues during the course of executing a budget.

Article 56. Budgets may be readjusted within a budget year if a major event happens, or if changes of policies or economic situation have a substantial impact on a budget's execution. However, additional expenditures shall be made up by additional revenues, and necessary measures for curtailing expenditures are required for reducing revenues.

Article 57. For essential budget readjustments, people's governments at all levels shall prepare readjustment plans and submit them to the corresponding standing committees of people's congresses for examination and approval.

Article 58. A budget readjustment does not include the change of budget revenues or expenditures caused by the receipt of special funds appropriated by a higher people's government. The recipient people's government shall report the receipt to the corresponding standing committee of the people's congress.

Article 59. All departments and units shall execute their budgets based on projects itemized in their budgets. They shall not spend the money on other projects willfully.

Concurrence from a corresponding financial department is needed if a budget is used for a purpose other than what is intended.

Article 60. When enterprises and establishments change their affiliations, their financial relations shall be adjusted accordingly by financial departments according to regulations.

Article 61. During the course of executing a budget, if the actual revenues received by a government exceed its

budget, the surplus shall be used the following year. If the money is needed for emergency expenditures, the use shall be handled as a budget readjustment.

Article 62. After the plan of a local people's government to adjust its budget has been approved, it shall report to the higher people's government for the record.

Chapter Seven. Final Accounts

Article 63. Drafts of final accounts shall be prepared by people's governments at all levels and all departments and units after each budget year.

The Ministry of Finance shall specify the details to be noted in preparing the drafts.

Article 64. While preparing a final accounts draft, the years and the classification of budgets shall be clearly distinguished, and the ways the money is spent shall be differentiated. Figures of receipts and payments shall be accurate and complete, and the draft shall be submitted in due course of time.

Article 65. All departments shall strictly examine the final accounts drafts which their affiliated units submit to them. They shall also prepare their own final accounts drafts and submit them within the time limit to the corresponding financial departments for examination.

Financial departments at all levels shall strictly examine the final accounts drafts of their corresponding departments. They have the right to adjust those which do not conform to regulations.

Article 66. A financial department, after preparing its master final accounts draft and after it has been examined by a higher financial department, shall refer it to the corresponding people's government for examination and approval. Then the people's government shall refer the draft to the corresponding people's congress, or its standing committee if the latter so decides, for examination and approval.

The State Council, after examining and approving the state final accounts draft prepared by the Ministry of Finance, shall present it to the National People's Congress, or its Standing Committee at the latter's decision, for examination and approval.

Article 67. A local people's government shall report the final accounts approved by the corresponding people's congress to the people's government of a higher level for the record.

Article 68. When a people's government believes that the final accounts submitted by the people's government of a lower level contravene state laws, regulations, and policies, it shall present the final accounts to the corresponding people's congress standing committee for examination and decision.

Article 69. Auditing departments at all levels have the right to audit the final accounts of all corresponding departments and those of people's governments of a lower level.

Chapter Eight. Legal Responsibilities

Article 70. People's governments and financial departments at all levels, and all other departments and units, shall be considered as violating these budget regulations if they have done one of the following:

- (1) Altering the budgets without authorization;
- (2) Overstepping their authority in making decisions about reducing revenues or increasing expenditures;
- (3) Using the money of state treasuries or withdrawing money from them without authorization;
- (4) Using reserve funds without authorization;
- (5) Causing deficits by making additional expenditures without ensuring reliable revenues, or reducing expenditures without curtailing expenditures during the course of adjusting budgets;
- (6) Falsifying final accounts drafts; or
- (7) Turning budgetary revenues into nonbudgetary revenues, or turning nonbudgetary expenditures into budgetary expenditures without authorization.

Article 71. A higher people's government may warn a lower local people's government found to have violated budget regulations, and publicize and criticize its misconduct. If the case is serious, it shall investigate the administrative responsibilities of the relevant leading personnel.

Article 72. Financial departments found to have violated budget regulations shall be urged to return their illegitimate incomes as required by law; their higher financial and auditing departments, or the corresponding people's governments, may warn them and publicize and criticize them. The corresponding people's governments may also investigate the administrative responsibilities of the relevant leading personnel of the financial departments.

Article 73. For departments and units that have violated budget regulations, financial or auditing departments shall, in addition to recovering the misappropriated state funds, penalize them by withholding or reducing money earmarked for them, or fining them according to the seriousness of the cases. If the case is serious, the relevant departments shall investigate the administrative responsibilities of their leading personnel and those who are directly involved.

Article 74. If budget regulations are violated because of a higher department's misconduct, the higher people's government shall investigate the responsibilities of that department and those who are responsible.

Chapter Nine. Supplementary Articles

Article 75. Draft defense budgets and final accounts shall be prepared by the Chinese People's Liberation Army's General Logistics Department and authorities in charge of special funds, and these budgets shall be reported to the Ministry of Finance for examination and compilation and incorporated in the drafts of state budget and final accounts respectively.

Article 76. People's governments at all levels and all departments and units shall intensify their control of nonbudgetary funds.

Article 77. The Ministry of Finance shall be responsible for interpreting these regulations. The Ministry of Finance shall also draw up the details for implementing these regulations.

Article 78. These regulations become effective on 1 January 1992. The "Provisional Regulations for Budgets and Final Accounts" promulgated by the Administrative Council of the Central People's Government on 19 August 1951 shall be abrogated at the same time.

Li Peng Promulgates Regulations

OW0211103391 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0312 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 2 Nov (XINHUA)—Decree No. 90 of the State Council of the PRC:

The "Regulations on State Budget Management" were approved on 6 September 1991 by the 90th Executive Meeting of the State Council. The regulations are hereby promulgated, and will become effective as of 1 January 1992.

[Signed] Premier Li Peng

[Dated] 21 October 1991

State Price Bureau Lists Illegal Revenue Measures

HK0711074791 Hong Kong CHING CHI TAO PAO
in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 91 p 11

["China Economic News": "State Price Bureau Defines Scope of 'Illegal Revenues'"]

[Text] The State Administration of Commodity Prices recently worked out stipulations defining the scope of illegal revenues, making clear that illegal revenues refer to those gained in violation of the state's rules concerning commodity prices, from unauthorized or hidden price rises, or from the arbitrary imposition of fees. The following concrete items are included:

The total revenue gained from price differences when the actual selling prices (including producer prices, transfer prices, wholesale prices, and retail prices) are higher than prices fixed by the state;

The total revenue gained from price differences when actual purchase prices are higher than state guidelines (including price fluctuation ranges, spread rates, interest rates, and maximum price limitations);

The total revenue gained from the arbitrary imposition of fees under various names;

The total revenue gained from hidden price rises, such as giving short measure, passing inferior products as high-quality ones, and reducing product quality.

The total revenue gained by deliberately raising prices before or reducing prices after the set dates for price adjustments.

Economic Reform Sees 'Steady Progress' This Year

OW1011033191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0304 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA)—China's economic reform has made steady progress this year, as the country is adopting measures to build a planned commodity economy. Overall, the nation has experienced an in-depth reform of its economic system, according to the latest edition of BEIJING REVIEW.

—Reform of enterprises. Large and medium-sized enterprises throughout the country set out to implement the Enterprise Law. The contract responsibility system continued to improve. The growth of enterprise groups was encouraged. There has been experimentation in the share-holding system. Various localities continued to experiment with the practice of separating taxes from profits. Some 95 percent of the contracted enterprises renewed their original contracts. To date, some 1,900 enterprises in 27 provinces and municipalities have carried out the practice of separating taxes from profits.

—Price reform. As a step taken to adjust the distorted price structure, the Chinese Government greatly increased the sales price of grain and edible oil on May 1 this year for the first time in the past 25 years. Thanks for meticulous planning, there was no panic buying similar to what occurred in 1988 and the market remained stable throughout the country. In addition, the government also raised prices for railway transportation, crude oil and steel products. The successful change shows improvement in the public's capacity to adapt to the price reform.

—Financial reform. The state has reduced the exchange rates of renminbi this year, putting the official and market exchange rates basically at balance. In addition, the interest rates for savings deposits and loans have been lowered. The issuance of state treasury bonds has met with satisfactory results, while 25 percent of the bonds were purchased and sold by other financial organizations. Meanwhile, the development of share-holding systems in Shanghai and Shenzhen has been going on smoothly. The Shenzhen stock

exchange opened in July and in the first half of this year, the total amount of shares transacted reached over 300 million yuan.

—Reform of social security system. This year, the government has increased its efforts in the reform of the social security system. Old-age insurance, medical services and jobless insurance have been the focus. To date, 75 million workers and staff members of state-owned enterprises and 25 million in collectively-owned enterprises have taken part in old-age insurance. The amount of jobless insurance funds now stands at 1.8 billion yuan.

—Reform of housing system. Following the principle of letting the state, the collective and individual all bear a reasonable burden, all-round housing reform has been carried out in 13 cities and 30 counties. Another 300 cities have taken specific reform measures. Beijing and Shanghai are the vanguard in the housing reform. While maintaining the decision-making power in the housing reform, the central government allowed localities to adopt specific programs and measures in accordance with their actual conditions.

—Reform of the circulation system. The State Council decided to further reform and improve the foreign trade system. The emphasis has been on reforming the business mechanisms of foreign trade, abolishing export subsidies, gradually establishing a management system and operating mechanism which operates under a unified policy and fair competition.

—Reform of the grain distribution system. The government has reformed the grain management system. It has emphasized popularizing Tianjin's practice of separating policy management from daily management and profits from losses. The state has opened whole sale grain markets in five cities, and has established material trading centers in Shengyang and Suzhou.

—Reform of the scientific and technological system. Major efforts have been devoted to developing new high technology and promoting industrialization. Central government departments have formulated specific programs for promoting industrialization of high technology, speeded up the structural reform and science and technology systems and continued to implement the policy on respecting knowledge and professionals.

In order to promote industrialization and high technology, the state government has started to establish "scientific and technological industrial centers" in 1985. This year, the State Council approved new technological development zones in 21 cities, bringing the total to 27. Preferential policies have been formulated for the technological development zones.

—Opening to the outside world. The State Council has approved 44 new cities and counties as open cities, bringing the total to 733. Now the country has set up five special economic zones and 13 economic and

technological development zones, and designated several coastal areas as economic development zones.

In order to create a favorable investment environment for foreign businessmen, the Fourth Session of the Seventh National People's Congress approved the merging of the income tax law on Sino-foreign joint ventures and the income tax law on foreign enterprises into the income tax law for enterprises with foreign investment and foreign enterprises.

Also, this year, with the approval of the central government, six foreign banks have set up their representative offices in Shanghai, in addition to the original 10 foreign financial organizations. This is among the country's efforts to broaden the ways for utilizing foreign capital and strengthening exchanges with other countries in management expertise, science and technology.

New Stipulations on Export Loan Repayment

HK0711122991 Hong Kong CHING CHI TAO PAO
in Chinese No 44, 4 Nov 91 p 10

["China Economic News" Article: "Ministry of Trade, Foreign Economic Relations Issues New Guidelines on Export Credits, Turnover of Profits"]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade as well as the State Planning Commission recently worked out the following new stipulations on issues concerning repayment of export loans and collection and submission of special-purpose export proceeds to the central authorities:

- Projects which import and process imported materials and then export products on domestic and overseas foreign exchange loans are allowed to continue to use their export proceeds to repay loans before retaining a portion of the foreign exchange brought in. They are also allowed to examine and handle their loans one by one in accordance with authorization documents issued by economic and financial departments, industrial and trade contracts, and foreign exchange loan agreements. However, no projects, new or old, are allowed to deduct repayment of other loans with export proceeds.

- Regarding projects of fixed asset investment on domestic and overseas foreign exchange loans, those which were approved according to relevant policies before the end of 1990 to use the total amount of export proceeds to repay loans before making retentions can continue to follow the usual practice until they repay all the loans they have borrowed. However, those which were originally approved to use 80 percent of their export proceeds to make retentions and repayment, and those new projects which are approved since 1991 to borrow foreign exchange loans, should repay their loans with adjusted foreign exchange bought by project units with their retained foreign exchange as well as with renminbi obtained as

compensation of the foreign exchange they have submitted to the central authorities.

- In principle, project units should adopt a foreign trade agency system when repaying export loans. This means that project units should assume full responsibility for their profits and losses, while export enterprises, in accordance with relevant stipulations on export representation, use a special sum of foreign exchange to repay loans and promptly return to project units retained foreign exchange as well as renminbi obtained as compensation of the foreign exchanges submitted to the central authorities.

- Special-purpose export proceeds will be dealt with in line with the principle guiding fixed asset loans.

Coastal Economic, Technical Zones Continue Growth

OW0711095791 Beijing XINHUA in English
0911 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] Guangzhou, November 7 (XINHUA)—Economic and technical development zones in China's open coastal cities are booming.

According to statistics, more than 1,200 foreign-funded enterprises have been set up in these zones so far. They involve a total investment of 4.5 billion U.S. dollars, half of which comes from foreign business people. At present, 650 of the firms have gone into operation.

A government official said China established 17 economic and technical development zones in such open coastal cities as Dalian, Qinhuangdao, Ningbo, Qingdao, Yantai, Guangzhou, Zhanjiang, Tianjin, Nantong, Lianyungang, Fuzhou and Shanghai by September 1984 and June 1990.

These zones, covering a sum of 120 sq km, are aimed at bringing into full play the superiority of these cities, drawing support from special economic zones, importing advanced technology, setting up foreign-funded enterprises and Sino-foreign cooperative research institutions to produce sophisticated and export-oriented products while spreading new technology and management skills to interior parts of the country.

To foster the economic and technical development zones, the state has allocated preferential policies and local governments have given these zones more autonomy.

While improving infrastructural facilities, most zones have set up service centers to simplify formalities and protect the management and the legal rights of foreign-funded enterprises.

According to statistics, 180 foreign-funded projects were approved for these zones in the first six months of this year.

The foreign-funded enterprises generated a production output value totalling 4 billion yuan in the first six months of this year, up 106 percent over the same period

of last year. They exported 320 million U.S. dollars worth of goods during this period, up 134 percent.

Large Development Zones Set Up Along Yangtze

OW0911033591 Beijing XINHUA in English
0153 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Nanjing, November 9 (XINHUA)—Most of the cities along the Yangtze River are economically developed, and in the past few years they have established a number of large development zones to attract overseas investment.

The exploitation of the Yangtze River basin is a significant part of China's strategy for national economic development, a senior official noted.

In 1990, when the State Council announced the opening of the Pudong New Development Zone in Shanghai, the other development zones along the river began to enter a new stage of economic development with greater scale and depth.

From east to west, these zones include the Zhangjiagang Port Industrial Zone, Suzhou Shishan Development Zone, Wuxi Programmed Zone for Overseas Investment, Changzhou North Suburb Industrial and Residential Center, Zhenjiang New Industrial Zone, Wuhu Economic Development Zone, Tunkou Automobile Industrial Development Zone of Wuhan, Yangluo Comprehensive Economic Development Zone and the Yichang Dongshan Economic and Technological Development Zone.

All of these zones are now operational, and most are host to foreign-funded enterprises. The 14-sq-km Wuxi overseas investment zone has sold out all of its 12,000 sq m standard workshops to foreign businessmen.

Experts predict that, with a solid industrial basis and strong processing capability, the zones along the Yangtze will be able to attract more foreign funds and advanced technologies.

Officials Propose Urban Payrolls Macrocontrol

HK0811065291 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
8 Nov 91 p 3

[By staff reporter Li Hong: "Reforms To Control Payrolls"]

[Text] Incomes for urban State employees have been rising too rapidly compared with production development, prompting officials and economists to propose increasing macro control on the size of payrolls and co-ordinating wages with the pace of industrial performance.

They also urged full advantage to be taken of workers' talent and suggested labour and income distribution reforms, now still in their trial stages in China, should be expanded in order to scrap the practice of everyone taking from a "communal pot".

From January to September this year, salaries paid by the State increased 26.88 billion yuan from the same period last year to 224.15 billion yuan, an increase of 13.6 percent.

In the same nine months bonuses reached 38.23 billion yuan and allowances 47.1 billion yuan, increases of 17.9 percent and 10.7 percent respectively, said the State Statistical Bureau.

As a result, the real average monthly income for a worker hit 177 yuan, an increase of 6 percent despite price hikes in the first three quarters.

These bulging payrolls for State employees, said the bureau analysts, were coupled with less funds in the State treasury and many unprofitable poorly-run enterprises.

Some businesses even issue wages at the expense of technological renovation. Chinese economists are alarmed that many State-owned firms run at a loss but continue to increase their payroll.

An investigation has found that 10 enterprises running at a loss in Jilin City of Jilin Province continued to increase pay to their workers this year.

The central government has asked for strict macro management on the scale of payrolls and demanded any increase in wages be in pace with profits made.

It is learned that the State Council has set up a special distribution system reform committee to revise pay distribution patterns.

As early as in 1985, the central government started to allow businesses and work units to increase workers' pay by 0.7 percent for every 1 percent increase in productivity.

But the committee found that in 1989, salaries were increasing at a rate of 1.2 percent for every 1 percent growth in productivity; last year, the rate rose to 3.26 percent.

On the other hand, officials from the Labour Ministry are worried that egalitarian distribution of pay is making a comeback in most State firms.

Employees in the same enterprises should only enjoy equal bonuses, subsidies, allowances and wage increases if they are present regularly and do not commit errors at their posts, said a ministry official.

The practice of "eating from the same communal pot" has choked labourers' creativity and enthusiasm, contributing to the inefficiency of many State enterprises, the official said.

The Labour Ministry has drafted a reform programme to overhaul the outdated system.

Central Inspection Group Arrives in Jilin

SK0911100191 Changchun Jilin People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Appointed by the State Council, the work group in charge of mass inspection of tax and financial revenues and commodity prices stationed in Jilin Province, with (Zhuang Ke), [words indistinct], as its head; (Rong Haiying), deputy director of the general office under the Ministry of Personnel, as its deputy head; Major General (Li Xiangwu), deputy to the National People's Congress and commander of a certain People's Liberation Army unit, as its adviser; arrived in Changchun city on 4 November. Wang Yunkun, vice governor of Jilin Province, visited the State Council work group and briefed them on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial People's Government on the province's situation in politics and the economy and on the province's mass inspection of tax and financial revenues and commodity prices this year. After hearing the briefings given by the provincial level departments concerned on the situation in the inspection work, the State Council's work group has gone to some localities throughout the province to inspect and direct the mass inspection work.

Minister on Water Conservancy Facilities Work

OW0811115991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1056 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 8 (XINHUA)—The water conservancy facilities construction campaign this winter will be of significance to future agricultural production as well as flood control.

Yang Zhenhuai, minister of water conservancy, has expressed his opinions on the on-going nationwide campaign of construction of water conservancy facilities.

Yang said the flood disaster this summer proved water conservancy facilities are an important part of the country's economic construction and all the people have taken an active part in the campaign.

Yang said priority in the campaign should be given to increasing the capability for fighting floods and droughts in the future.

Yang said authorities concerned should be responsible to prepare enough capital and production materials needed for the construction of water conservancy facilities.

Equal importance should be attached to technical guidance so as to ensure the quality of these facilities.

Yang warned that no low-quality projects, misappropriation of capital or production materials will be allowed or wasted. Yang further asked that labor emulation campaigns be carried out only on the condition that workers have shown a strong interest.

Yang said local governments should pay attention to the strict control of capital earmarked for water conservancy facilities since the national campaign to construct water conservancy facilities is being carried out at the same time as local ones.

Yang said that frequent examinations should be made for agriculture development funds, relief-in-exchange-for-work and funds raised from the people so as to take full advantage of the money.

State Council Controls Cotton Allocation

OW0911115991 Beijing Central Television Program
Two Network in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Nov 91

[From the "Economic 30 Minutes" program]

[Text] According to ZHONGGUO YINJIN BAO (China imports news), the State Council recently demanded that all provinces and autonomous regions should strictly follow the state plan for cotton transfers and allocations when they remove cotton out of their provinces or regions.

The concrete contents are as follows: 1) Unless authorized, all receiving parties are not permitted to sell cotton; 2) The administrative power in determining purchase and supply prices of cotton should rest with the State Council; 3) The development of the textile industry should be strictly controlled; no condemned equipment is allowed to be diffused or transferred.

YUE GANG XINXI RIBAO To Be Published

OW0411125091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0709 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 4 Nov (XINHUA)—YUE GANG XINXI RIBAO [GUANGDONG-HONG KONG INFORMATION DAILY] [4727 3263 0207 1873 2480 1032] will be available to readers at home and abroad beginning 1 January of next year. The newspaper, a revamped edition of YUE GANG XINXI BAO [GUANGDONG-HONG KONG INFORMATION NEWS] [4727 3263 0207 1873 1032], will be sponsored by the Economic

Commission and the Commission of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of Guangdong Province, as well as the Hong Kong-based Yuehai Company and other units.

The purposes of the newspaper are to facilitate the flow of information concerning Guangdong and Hong Kong, promote production, stimulate circulation, develop foreign economic relations and trade, and provide guidance to consumers. It will play the role of a communication bridge for readers at home and abroad by providing economic information concerning Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and foreign countries to domestic readers and domestic economic information to businessmen in Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and foreign countries.

Theoretical Journal To Start Publication

HK0711004891 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
30 Oct 91 p 4

[Report: "Ministry of Commerce To Publish ZHONGGUO SHANGLUN Magazine"]

[Text] A comprehensive theoretical journal ZHONGGUO SHANGLUN [CHINA COMMERCIAL THEORIES] to be run by the Ministry of Commerce will start publication in January 1992 and be put on sale. This will serve as the official journal of the Ministry of Commerce.

East Region

Jiangsu's Nantong Zone Improves Policies

OW0911043991 Beijing XINHUA in English
0233 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Nanjing, November 9 (XINHUA)—Since its establishment in 1985, the Nantong Economic and Technological Development Zone has made great efforts to improve its infrastructure and investment policies; as a result, it is attracting more and more overseas businessmen.

Nantong is one of China's 14 coastal open cities. It faces Shanghai, Suzhou, Wuxi and other large urban centers along the Yangtze river.

Located in the southeast part of the city, the development zone covers an area of 5.02 sq km. An airport is to be built 12 km away.

In the past six years the zone has invested 236 million yuan in infrastructure facilities such as roads, power plants, waterworks and a sewage treatment plant.

In addition, a 1,000-line telephone switchboard has been installed in the zone, enabling it to have direct dialing connections with 143 countries and regions.

Already the zone has built 200,000 sq m of workshops, industrial warehouses, office buildings, gas stations and other production and service facilities.

In addition, the State Science and Technology Commission has ratified the construction of the Nantong High-Tech Park in the zone.

He Zheming, an official in charge of the zone, told XINHUA that the zone has special banks, and tax, Customs and accountancy offices, and other necessary facilities.

To date, the zone has ratified 23 foreign-funded enterprises, involving a total investment of more than 100 million U.S. dollars.

Shandong Holds Forum on Peaceful Evolution

SK1211020491 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] The work committee of the organs of the provincial party committee held a forum for responsible persons of the various departments of the provincial party committee to discuss the intensive education on opposing peaceful evolution conducted in these organs. Ma Zhongcai, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, heard reports and gave a speech.

The participating comrades held: As leading organs of the entire province, the organs of the provincial party committee occupy the forward position in the struggle against peaceful evolution. It is extremely important to

educate party members and cadres to understand correctly the international and domestic situations and build a firm ideological line of defense to counter peaceful evolution.

Ma Zhongcai fully affirmed the education on opposing peaceful evolution conducted by the organs of the provincial party committee and put forward four demands on ways to intensify the education in the next step.

First, efforts should be made to further enhance people's understanding so that they will have a stronger sense of mission and responsibility for opposing peaceful evolution.

Second, conscientious efforts should be made to conduct the study of the basic theory of Marxism. The study should be conducted in various forms and with flexible methods. Through vivid education, we should let the study be manifest in our activities so that people will take an interest in it and good results will be achieved.

Third, after conducting rectification of three areas of work through socialist ideological education, these organs should further intensify efforts to achieve progress in ideology and work styles. Their leading cadres should take the lead in setting an example in strictly enforcing systems. They should achieve success in maintaining honesty and punish corruption.

Fourth, education on opposing peaceful evolution should be taken as a powerful motivation and people's enthusiasm thus aroused should be put into the successful performance of work.

Bumper Grain Harvest Reported in Shandong

SK0911102691 Jinan Shandong People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Summary] As of 5 November, Shandong Province stored 2.949 million tons of grain, a 320,190 ton increase over the same period in 1990, and overfulfilled the state fixed-quota grain purchase assignment for the year. This is because of the unprecedented bumper harvest of summer grain whose output reached 18.9 million tons. This ranks the province first in the country and accounts for more than 94.5 percent of the state annual grain assignment to the province. The province's total grain output is expected to reach more than 37.5 million tons, topping the previous high.

First Land in Pudong Leased for Commercial Use

OW0811125491 Beijing XINHUA in English
1127 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, November 8 (XINHUA)—The Shanghai Government has leased for commercial use its first piece of land in the Pudong New Area.

According to a contract signed here on Thursday evening, the 8,116 sq m of land was leased to the 99 Group Inc. of the United States, the Shanghai Shen Da Corporation, and the

Shanghai Huangpu Housing Development Company. The land was sold at the cost of 900 U.S. dollars per sq m and its use term is set at 50 years.

The land price was considered very favorable to the investors, according to a local official. The per sq m cost at the Hongqiao development area in the western suburbs of the city was set at 2,174 U.S. dollars in 1988 and 2,300 U.S. dollars in 1989.

The U.S. company will cover 94 percent of the total cost, with the remaining six percent shared by the two Shanghai companies. Justin Wu, chairman of the 99 Group, said that they planned to use the land to build a 34-storey "World Trade Center" which will include offices, shops, and apartments.

The total investment is estimated to be 86 million U.S. dollars. Wu, an American Chinese, said he had visited the Pudong area ten times during its development the past two years. He said he believed Pudong has great development potential.

The construction of this major building is to start in December this year.

Investment Increasing in Pudong Development Zone

OW0911063191 Beijing XINHUA in English
0244 GMT 9 Nov 91

[Text] Shanghai, November 9 (XINHUA)—Statistics show that during the January-September period this year, the Pudong New Development Zone of Shanghai realized a total of 5.106 billion yuan in gross domestic output.

This represents an increase of 15.3 percent over last year's corresponding period and 9.1 percentage points more than the city's average increase rate of 6.2 percent, the local newspaper XIN WEN BAO reported.

During this period, the service industry in the zone produced an output of 1.086 billion yuan, 22.7 percent higher than last year. The industrial output value in this period stood at 3.868 billion yuan, up 14.2 percent.

Meanwhile, investment in fixed assets is increasing rapidly. From January to September, 692 million yuan were invested in construction and expansion of large and medium-sized projects in the zone, 54.8 percent more than last year.

In the first nine months of this year, the zone approved 68 projects involving a foreign investment of 124 million U.S. dollars, 3.1 times that of last year.

Central-South Region

Shantou Expands Communications Facilities

OW1211123791 Beijing XINHUA in English
1039 GMT 12 Nov 91

[Text] Shantou, China, November 12 (XINHUA)—Shantou in south China, known as commercial port for

130 years, concentrates on expanding communication facilities to further open itself to the outside world.

Located in east Guangdong Province, Shantou is 195 nautical miles northeast of Hong Kong and 204 nautical miles west of Kaohsiung in Taiwan. It is one of China's important foreign trade ports.

A city official said Shantou port has 12 berths with a combined handling capacity of 3.3 million tons. Its annual passenger traffic approaches 300,000 visits.

According to the official, the commercial port has ocean shipping business with 50 countries and regions and airlift service with Hong Kong, Bangkok, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur.

Shantou plans to spend 400 million yuan on port construction during the 1991-1995 period.

Included are a coal wharf able to accommodate ships of 35,000 deadweight tons (DWT), a multi-functional berth able to accommodate ships of 20,000 DWT and a sundry berth able to accommodate ships of 50,000 DWT.

The official noted that the port is expected to handle 8.9 million tons of cargo annually by 1995 when the project is complete.

The commercial port plans to build four more berths later.

According to the official, Shantou has 15 international and domestic air routes, which handled more than 600,000 visits last year.

Hou Zongbin at Certificate Conferral Ceremony

HK1111140591 Zhengzhou Henan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 Nov 91

[Excerpt] Yesterday morning, 93 experts, scholars, and technological personnel, the first batch of people in our province to receive a special government subsidy, were each conferred with a special government subsidy recipient certificate in Zhengzhou's Zhuzhou Hotel.

Provincial party and government leaders, including Hou Zongbin, Li Changchun, Wu Jichuan, Lin Yinghai, Yang Xizong, Yan Jimin, Liu Guangxiang, Yu Youxian, Hu Tiyan, and others, attended the certificate conferral ceremony and personally conferred the certificates.

The certificate conferral ceremony was presided over by Yu Youxian, provincial party committee Standing Committee member and Propaganda Department director.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, Hu Tiyan, provincial party committee Standing Committee member and provincial vice governor, delivered a speech in which he stated: It is an important decision of the Central Committee and the State Council to provide a special government subsidy to all experts, scholars, and technological personnel who have made outstanding contributions. Since 1985, despite financial difficulties, the state has promulgated and implemented

11 measures and appropriated 11 billion yuan of funds in an attempt to raise the salary standard for intellectuals. This year, the state has once again decided to provide a special monthly government subsidy of 100 yuan each to a total of 10,000 experts, scholars, and technological personnel who have made outstanding contributions. This has fully embodied the great concern and care shown by the party and government for intellectuals. In recent years, in accordance with a series of decisions made by the Central Committee and the State Council, the provincial party committee and government have formulated a series of policies and measures with regard to the work concerning intellectuals. Our province now has a contingent of scientific and technological personnel characterized by a high degree of consciousness, burning patriotic enthusiasm, a spirit of self-sacrifice, and an ability to undertake major and arduous scientific and technological tasks and bravely tackle thorny problems and crack hard nuts. The 93 experts, scholars, and technological personnel, who have been designated by the state as recipients of a special government subsidy, are the representatives of a vast number of intellectuals in our province.

Comrade Hu Tiyun pointed out in his speech: Economic development hinges on science and technology whereas scientific and technological development hinges on qualified personnel. Party committees and governments at all levels must proceed from promoting Henan's development by virtue of advanced science and technology, strengthen a sense of responsibility and a sense of urgency in improving work toward intellectuals, practically strengthen leadership over work toward intellectuals, assign leading comrades to take charge personally of work toward intellectuals, assign principal leading comrades to frequently check such work, study and make arrangements for work toward intellectuals at regular intervals, do a good job in selecting, promoting, and managing outstanding experts and top-notch personnel, and establish, through such experts and top-notch personnel, close ties and unity with the broad masses of intellectuals, and strengthen the party's unifying force and appeal among intellectuals. This is one of the main work tasks confronting organizational and personnel departments at all levels. Meanwhile, it is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work, push ahead with the healthy growth of intellectuals, carry out education in patriotism, national conditions, and provincial conditions among intellectuals in various forms, encourage intellectuals to go deep into the reality, make more contacts with peasants and workers, and take the road of integrating with practice, workers, and peasants. Leaders at all levels must frequently go deep among intellectuals to inquire about their ideology, work, and livelihood; listen to their views and demands; and carry out in-depth and meticulous ideological and political work with clear-cut objectives in mind. [passage omitted]

Addresses Local XINHUA Branch

HK1211061491 Zhengzhou Henan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] Hou Zongbin, provincial party committee secretary, emphatically stated: News and propaganda departments must arrive at a correct understanding of current

situation, brace up, enhance confidence, and further improve news and propaganda work under the guidance of the principle of mainly conducting positive propaganda. It is necessary to make effective use of news and propaganda apparatuses to publicize good and healthy trends, ward off interferences, and strive to create a fine provincial atmosphere in which all people are able to do pioneering work in a down-to-earth manner.

Yesterday morning, the Henan branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY held a forum to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. A total of more than 50 people, including provincial party and government leaders such as Hou Zongbin, Li Changchun, Lin Yinghai, Yang Xizong, Song Zhaosu, Liu Guangxiang, Yu Youxian, and Song Guochen; leaders of the Henan-based central news units; and leaders of various local news units attended the forum.

Liu Kuihua, director of the Henan branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, first took the floor and gave an account of the development of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY as well as the Henan branch's work over the past few years.

Comrade Hou Zongbin, provincial party committee secretary, delivered a speech in which he first extended warm congratulations to all the comrades of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and spoke highly of the work done by the Henan branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY. He said: In celebrating the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, we must inherit and develop both the glorious traditions and the fine styles of the party's news work, continue to stick to the orientation of serving the people and socialism under the party's leadership, and make greater contributions to the cause of socialist modernization and construction.

In light of the realities in Henan, Hou Zongbin pointed out: The news and propaganda work must strive to ward off the following three types of interference and step up propaganda work in the following seven aspects: politically, we must resolutely oppose the interference of various hostile forces at home and abroad; in actual work, we must resolutely ward off the interference of various malpractices; ideologically, we must resolutely overcome the interference of individualism. We must make continued efforts to step up propaganda on strengthening solidarity, forging ahead, and promoting Henan's development and propaganda on adhering to economic construction as the center and attaining two strategic goals, namely, the goal of making our provincial gross national product higher than the nation's average and the goal of making our provincial population growth rate lower than the nation's average; deepen propaganda on the guiding principle of working in accordance with the party spirit and appointing cadres according to their work performances; further strengthen propaganda and education on deepening reform and opening up to the outside world, greatly publicizing the ideological style of [words indistinct]; continually publicize the party's core

and leading role; and take the initiative to prepare public opinion for straightening out various malpractices.

Comrade Hou Zongbin also expressed the following three hopes to the news workers attending the forum. 1) With regard to public opinion preparation and propaganda work, it is necessary to further implement and carry out the general guiding ideology of strengthening solidarity, forging ahead, and promoting Henan's development; sharply criticize all unhealthy trends and phenomena, such as idling about, making trouble out of nothing, sabotaging solidarity, and obstructing progress; and ward off all types of interferences. 2) With regard to news work, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of party spirit, stick to the principle of mainly conducting positive propaganda, and continually apply the principle of party spirit to news work. To this end, it is first necessary to take the four cardinal principles as guidance; second, it is necessary to make redoubled efforts to implement and carry out the party's political, ideological, and organizational lines; third, it is necessary to comprehensively reflect the wisdom and creativity of the broad masses of people, through which to establish links between the party and the broad masses of people and strengthen relations between the party and the people as well as between the cadres and the people. 3) News workers must go deep into reality and among the masses to carry out investigations and study, sum up, publicize, and support in a timely manner new things and new experiences accumulated by the grass-roots level and the broad masses of the people in their creative practice symbolizing a new development trend.

Comrade Hou Zongbin warmly wished greater success to the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and its Henan branch.

Li Changchun, provincial party committee deputy secretary and provincial governor; and Yu Youxian, provincial party committee Standing committee member and Propaganda Department director, also delivered speeches at the forum, in which they fully affirmed the work of the Henan branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and put forward a number of suggestions.

The representatives of various news units participating in the forum also spoke.

Li Changchun Urges Water Project Construction

*HK1311004591 Zhengzhou Henan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Nov 91*

[Excerpts] The provincial conference on harnessing the Huai He and building farmland capital construction projects this winter and next spring concluded in Zhengzhou on 7 November.

Provincial party and government leaders, including Li Changchun, Song Zhaosu, Guo Peijun, Cui Guanghua, Hu Jiaji, Ren Weiyuan, and Yuan Long, attended the conference.

Li Changchun, Song Zhaosu, and Yuan Long delivered speeches at the conference.

In his speech, Governor Li Changchun called on cadres and masses across the province to continually develop the Red Flag Canal Spirit displayed by the people of Linxian County, rely on the masses, work hard, live a plain life, and strive to open up new vistas for water conservancy construction.

Li Changchun said: This year's drought and flood disasters have provided a great deal of enlightenment. They have made us understand that water conservancy is not only the agricultural lifeblood but also involves the national economic infrastructure. Over the past 40 years since the founding of the PRC, our province has made much headway in water conservancy construction. If it had not been for those water construction projects, our province would have suffered much heavier and graver losses during this year's natural disasters. We should, however, clearly understand that our province's existing water conservancy projects are far from sufficient and still fall short of the needs of both production and the livelihood of the broad masses of the people and also the needs of economic development. Now that the Central Committee and the State Council are determined to harness all big rivers and lakes, setting off another upsurge in farmland capital construction, and the broad masses of cadres and people across our province have greatly enhanced their sense of water conservancy after going through this year's drought and flooding disasters, we can say that the 1990's are a golden period for water conservancy construction. Opportunity knocks but once. Party and government leaders at all levels must firmly grasp this opportunity to expedite the pace of water conservancy construction.

Li Changchun said: Our province is frequently plagued by drought and waterlogging disasters due to its unfavorable geographical location. Water conservancy construction should, therefore, become one of the basic policies of the various governments in Henan. Since water conservancy construction is an undertaking involving tens of millions of people, we must ensure that the whole society shows concern for and supports it, mobilize the enthusiasm of all quarters concerned, raise funds through various channels, speed up key water conservancy project building, and provide better services to both economic construction and the livelihood of the urban and rural people. Party and government leaders at all levels must further implement and carry out the instructions issued by the provincial party committee [words indistinct], further transform their style, rely on and mobilize the masses, set off in a timely manner another upsurge for harnessing the Huai He and building farmland capital construction projects, and strive to raise our province's drought-resistance and flood-resistance capacity to a new level within five or more years, thus laying a solid foundation for a sustained and steady development of our provincial agriculture and national economy. [passage omitted]

The conference studied and set out tasks and measures for harnessing the Huai He and building farmland capital construction projects in our province this winter and next spring.

The conference participants also went to Dengfeng County where they inspected a number of farmland capital construction projects.

Xiong Qingquan Attends Afforestation Show

HK1211085391 Changsha Hunan People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Excerpt] Yesterday afternoon, Xiong Qingquan, provincial party committee secretary; Chen Bangzhu, provincial party committee deputy secretary and also governor; (Zhao Chiqi) provincial Advisory Committee vice chairman; and other provincial party and government leaders went to Zhangjiajie to visit the Hunan Afforestation Achievements Show.

Qiong Qingquan, Chen Bangzhu, and other provincial leaders fully reaffirmed this province's great achievements in artificial afforestation, closing hillsides to facilitate afforestation, protecting forests, and scientific research in forestry over the last 40 years.

When noticing a picture showing Xiangjiang's achievements in growing trees on barren hills, Xiong Qingquan gladly said: In the past, this area was plagued by serious soil erosion. But it has been turned into a green sea now and soil erosion is basically under control. This is one of the benefits of afforestation.

After watching the pictures showing the achievements Taoyuan County made in developing courtyard forestry, which centers on [words indistinct] and growing fruit and timber trees, Comrade Xiong Qingquan said: Other localities throughout the province should, like Taoyuan County, vigorously develop courtyard forestry and the courtyard economy.

During the visit, Governor Chen Bangzhu kept inquiring of responsible members of the provincial Afforestation Committee about matters related to afforestation.

Toward the end of his visit, Secretary Xiong said: After visiting the show, I realize that it is possible for us to afforest barren hills in five years and make the whole province green in 10 years, as required by our plan. Hunan's forestry is full of promise. We should also further engage in comprehensive development and improve efficiency. [passage omitted]

Northwest Region

Activities of Gansu Secretary Gu Jinchi Reported

Inspects Jingning, Zhuanglang

HK0711090791 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Text] Gu Jinchi, provincial party committee secretary, carried out investigations and study in Jingning County

and Zhuanglang County, which are our province's two amphibious construction bases, from 1-3 November.

At 1600 on 1 November, despite his fatigue after traveling for several hundred kilometers, Comrade Gu Jinchi inspected a farmland capital construction project, several parcels of winter wheat seedlings under the threat of a severe drought, as well as the field management work of Gaojie town of Jingning County; visited some peasant households in Jihong village of Gaojie town and in Xiachuan town; and inquired in great detail about their production and livelihood.

On the morning of 2 November, Comrade Gu Jinchi inspected nine enterprises and schools in Jingning County.

At about 0600 on 3 November, Comrade Gu Jinchi set out for Zhuanglang County where he inspected urban construction work. Then he travelled for more than 100 kilometers to watch an exhibition about farmland capital construction projects, vegetable fields, fruit production bases, and farm and sideline product processing bases, and schools run with self-raised funds, which are to be built this winter. The exhibition was held jointly by eight townships and towns of Zhuanglang County.

After listening to the work reports given by the above mentioned two counties, Gu Jinchi pointed out: Jingning County and Zhuanglang County are poverty-stricken areas frequently plagued by droughts. Nevertheless, they have maintained a steady agricultural growth, improved both industrial production and financial situation, enjoyed a stable social order, ensured solidarity within leading bodies, and brought about a good mental attitude among the broad masses of people. This is by no means easy! This is excellent!

Comrade Gu Jinchi pointed out: In the future, all poverty-stricken areas must endeavor to build a number of high-yield and model peasant households, make greater efforts to popularize agriculture-oriented science and technology, increase efficiency through science and technology, and promote agricultural development by virtue of advanced science and technology. It is necessary to push ahead with township and town enterprise development while further improving county-level state-run enterprises. It is also necessary to concentrate funds on key projects so that key projects can receive funds they badly need. In carrying out party building, it is necessary to keep a firm grip on both aspects, namely, organizational building and contingent building. Greater efforts must be made to recruit new party members from among youth working in the forefront. In the meantime, we must also step up ideological and political work in order to educate people, arouse people's work enthusiasm, and push forward development of all undertakings.

Addresses Work Conference

HK1111062391 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Nov 91

[Excerpts] The 1991 Hexi-Dingxi-Xihaigu Regional Work Conference was convened in Pingliang yesterday morning.

A total of more than 90 people attended the conference, including Li Ruishan, deputy director of the State Council Leading Group for Poor Area Economic Development; Gu Jinchi, Gansu Provincial CPC Committee secretary; Li Ziqi, chairman of the Gansu Provincial Advisory Committee; Han Zhenqing, Gansu provincial party committee Standing Committee member and leader of the Gansu Provincial Hexi-Dingxi Construction Office Leading Group; Lu Ming, vice governor of Gansu Province; Wu Shangxian, vice chairman of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee; and responsible persons from the state Planning Commission, Ministry of Water Resources, and Ministry of Finance, as well as relevant departments in Gansu Province and Ningxia Region.

The conference was presided over by Li Zhong, deputy director of the State Council Leading Group for Poor Area Economic Development and vice chairman of the Gansu Provincial CPPCC Committee.

Comrades Li Ruishan and Gu Jinchi delivered speeches. [passage omitted]

Gu Jinchi pointed out: It is necessary to continually take the successful road for regional economic development, steadfastly march toward the goal of eradicating poverty and achieving prosperity, further develop the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, and strive to promote successful development of our province's Hexi-Dingxi Region by virtue of down-to-earth and effective work.

Comrade Gu Jinchi went on: With the great concern of the Central Committee and the State Council, as well as the direct guidance of the leading group for poor area development, our province's Hexi-Dingxi construction has made momentous achievements thanks to the strenuous efforts of the broad masses of cadres and people. Historical changes have already taken place regarding the economic situation in the Hexi-Dingxi Region. The dry areas in central Gansu represented by Dingxi have begun embarking on a benign circle as regards the ecological environment and have also witnessed a remarkable improvement in the agricultural production conditions. The construction of the Hexi Commodity grain base has also made much headway and seen a further and more extensive agricultural development as well as a rapid improvement in comprehensive production capacity. [passage omitted]

Gu Jinchi pointed out: We must conscientiously analyze all the existing problems, face up to the difficulties, consolidate and expand the existing achievements, further develop the spirit of self-reliance and hard work, bring into full play the subjective initiative of human beings, and learn to work in a creative manner on the basis of summing up the Hexi-Dingxi construction experiences when studying and planning future work. Leading cadres at all levels must make continued efforts to improve style; have no more empty talk; look for shortcomings; assign the Hexi-Dingxi construction task to all townships, villages, and peasant households; and strive to successfully attain the goals listed in our first 10-Year Program.

Inspects Pingliang Prefecture

HK0811031191 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Nov 91

[Text] While making investigations and studies in Pingliang Prefecture on the afternoon of 4 November, provincial leaders Gu Jinchi, Li Ziqi, Huang Zhenqing, Lu Ming, and Li Zhong pointed out: In current rural work, priority must be given to taking charge of winter wheat management to ensure a bumper grain harvest next year. With regard to financial difficulties in the industrial sector, it is necessary to release the enthusiasm of the masses to share the heavy burden collectively. In conducting rural socialist education activities, we should set targets and have definite objectives in view in solving practical problems well.

After listening to a work report by party and government leaders from Pingliang Prefecture, Gu Jinchi said: Thanks to favorable weather, there have been bountiful harvests in our province for nine consecutive years. The common people have grain at hand. They are likely to slacken their vigilance. It is necessary to avoid having this mentality, thoroughly understand the drought situation, and pay attention to work combating drought. It is necessary to vigorously promote industrial and commercial production and pay more attention to the development of peasants' products. In industrial production, it is necessary to strengthen leadership, practice economy, lay stress on efficiency, and expand financial sources in every way in order to solve financial difficulties. In township and town enterprises, competent people should be selected to be directors, and through them factories should be invigorated and a number of people trained. Rural socialist education should be combined with the realities of all localities and aimed at solving conspicuous problems, which have strong repercussions among the masses and hinder the development of the rural economy.

Lu Ming emphasized: From now on, attention should be paid to protecting winter wheat seedlings throughout the province during the winter season. Efforts should be made to guarantee growth of winter wheat this year, ensure the sowing of spring wheat next year, and try by every means to lay a good foundation for a bumper harvest of grain in the coming year.

Tours Ning, Heshui Counties

HK1211034891 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] On 5-6 November, Gu Jinchi, provincial party committee secretary, braving cold wind and travelling along the snow covered path, went down to villages in Ning and Heshui Counties and had cordial conversations with local cadres and people. He also conducted extensive investigations into the matters related to carrying out socialist ideological education in rural areas and overall development of local economies.

After listening to the report by the Heshui authorities on strengthening grass-roots organizations on the whole, Gu

Jinchi said gladly: Strengthening grass-roots party organizations, administrative organs, militia, the Communist Youth Leagues, and womens' federations simultaneously is an educational and constructive project which integrates ideological and political work with economic construction. Such an approach proved successful and serves as a new way for carrying out socialist ideological education in rural areas. All localities should send cadres who have a better mastery of Marxism and working experience to rural areas to conduct socialist ideological education in accordance with local conditions in various ways in the slack winter season. They should constantly improve the quality of the ideological education and make sure the intended objective is attained. At the same time they should combine the education and the effort to carry through the Eighth Five-Year Plan into an organic whole, promoting rural economic growth.

On the subject of local economic construction, Gu Jinchi pointed out: In places where agricultural production plays a key role, it is necessary to develop the local economy so that they will be in the black. They should explore a new way for overall economic development by fully exploiting their advantages in resources and focusing on agricultural production and expanding arable land. Many counties in this province are solely relying upon developing industrial production and tapping mineral resources to attain a favorable financial balance. To this end, they should have the prerequisites: quite developed local industry and quite ample mineral resources. But it is difficult for most of them to achieve this goal. Therefore, we should not concentrate on local industrial production to the neglect of other fields. We should tap local resources to develop superior industries. Take Ning County as an example. It is correct for them to increase their financial income by developing flue-curing and fruit production. It can engage in intensive processing and produce other related products in the future, gradually having its own series of products.

Interviewed on Rural Economy

HK1211062491 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Nov 91

[Text] In an interview with reporters from provincial-level and Pingliang Prefecture and Pingliang city press units, Gu Jinchi, provincial party committee secretary, replied to their questions concerning the deepening of local rural reforms, developing the rural economy, and promoting material and spiritual progress in rural areas.

Asked by this station's reporter about ways to further promote material and spiritual progress in rural areas, Gu Jinchi said: The relevant work in the past and presently shows that to promote material and cultural and ideological progress in rural areas, the most important thing to do is to strengthen grass-roots units effectively. First, we should have sound grass-roots party branches, village committees, league branches, militia, and so on. The central authorities have formulated suitable policies. The key to implementing these policies

to the letter lies in party branches. A good party branch secretary should effectively implement the party's policies, proceed from actual conditions in everything he does, be good at leading the peasants to shake off poverty, have a rather good mastery of scientific knowledge about agricultural production, be resourceful, stick to the mass line while being good at pooling the wisdom of the masses, and perform his duties in an original way. Only in this way can the masses be properly organized and give full play to their abilities in promoting material and ideological and cultural progress.

Second, we should do a good job conducting socialist ideological education among the peasants to make sure they will act as required by socialism. At the same time, we should vigorously develop the dual management that combines household with collective operations to step up the rural economic development.

Gu Jinchi said he hoped all localities across the province would try to set an example in this respect and provide rich experience to facilitate province-wide economic development so that the building of material and spiritual civilization in this province will proceed quicker and better.

Speaks at XINHUA Anniversary

HK1311042091 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the Gansu branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and the Lanzhou Military Region Reporters' Center jointly held a forum in the small auditorium of Lanzhou's Lingmozhuang Hotel to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Gu Jinchi, provincial party committee secretary, spelled out some new requirements for our provincial news work. He stated: Our news work must stick to a firm and correct political orientation, closely center on the party's central tasks, further improve propaganda and news reporting, and step up news workers' contingent building.

Secretary Gu Jinchi spoke highly of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY's historical contributions; fully affirmed the Gansu branch's important role in, as well as the important contributions made to, Gansu's construction and development over past decades; urged the comrades of the Gansu branch and those working on the news front across the province to continue to develop the fine traditions of the party's news work, display an attitude of high responsibility to the party and people, demonstrate a creative and hard-working spirit, conduct excellent propaganda and reporting work, and guide as well as encourage the people of the whole province to implement the party's basic line comprehensively and speed up Gansu's construction pace.

Cao Pengsheng, political commissar of the Lanzhou Military Region, also delivered a speech at the forum, in which he stated: The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY has

attached great importance to military propaganda work and played a positive role in promoting China's national defense over past years.

Over 60 people attended the forum, including party, government, and military leaders such as Fu Quanyou, Xu Feiqing, Ge Shiyang, Lu Kejian, Zhang Wule, Yang Zhenjie, Sun Cuiping, Li Pulin, Rao Fengzhu, Wu Jian, and Ma Qianqing; as well as comrades in charge of various provincial and city departments concerned; representatives of the press circles, some enterprises, higher learning institutions, and scientific research units; and veteran comrades who had previously worked for the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Emigration Benefits Ningxia's Longde County

*OW1011135691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1246 GMT 10 Nov 91*

[Text] Yinchuan, November 10 (XINHUA)—Longde County, the poorest county in China only a few years ago, has raised its economic standards as a result of large-scale emigration to another resource-rich but labor-short county.

Longde County is located in the southern mountains of northwest China's Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. On top of its severe lack of natural resources, hailstorms are a scourge every year.

At the request of poor farmers, the central and regional governments have organized 8,000 families since 1983 to emigrate to the Chaohu Area in Pingluo County, 1,000 km away.

Lu Wanji, the general director of the Economic Development Company of Chaohu, said that when they first came to the area most of the immigrants engaged in farming during the busy seasons and returned to their homes in Longde during the slack seasons.

In 1988 the company began to develop industry with the help of special poverty-relief funds and loans from the central and local governments.

In the past three years the immigrants have built 42 enterprises in the metallurgy, building materials, chemical and coal industries in the area.

These emigrants, accounting for only four percent of the population of the county, created an industrial production value of 6.674 million yuan (about 1.334 million U.S. dollars) last year, making up 44 percent of the county's total.

At present, the Chaohu Industrial Area has an annual production capacity of 30 million yuan and Longde County sends additional 2,000 people every year to work in the area. These people bring home a total of more than one million yuan at the end of every year.

Taiwan Sports Delegation Visits Mainland**Meets Wu Xueqian**

OW0911115491 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0956 GMT 8 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, 8 Nov (XINHUA)—Today, Wu Xueqian, vice premier of the State Council, met with Zhang Fengxu [Chang Feng-hsu], chairman of the China-Taipei Olympic Committee, and his party in Beijing.

Zhang Fengxu arrived in Beijing to participate in a coordination meeting of the Olympic Committee in the East Asia Region.

He Zhenliang, president of the Chinese Olympic Committee, and others took part in the meeting.

Speaks With Wan Li

OW1111043991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1534 GMT 10 Nov 91

[By reporter Lu Wei (7628 3555)]

[Text] Nanning, 10 Nov (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met Taiwan delegates Zhang Fengxu [Chang Feng-hsu] and his wife, Hua Jiazhi [Hua Chia-chih], Cai Zhonghan [Tsai Chung-han] and his wife, and Zhang Xiaochun [Chang Hsiao-chun] this morning. The individuals from Taiwan, who are leading a Taiwan delegation to the Fourth National Games for Ethnic Minorities here, have also been invited on a study tour. State Councillor Li Tieying was present at the meeting today.

At the beginning of the meeting, Cai Zhonghan and his wife presented bags of betel-nuts, a precious memento, to Wan Li and Li Tieying. After extending a welcome to the compatriots from Taiwan, Wan Li said: It is a pleasure to have you participate in the current games for ethnic minorities, a grand meeting for ethnic sports and national unity. All Chinese belong to one family, in which more than 50 fraternal nationalities stand on an equal footing regardless of the size of their population. "Equality, Unity, Progress, Prosperity," the slogan of the games, well explains such a situation.

Zhang Fengxu, Hua Jiazhi, and Cai Zhonghan told Wan Li about their impressions of the mainland. Wan Li said: It is a rare opportunity to visit Guangxi. The Zhuang Autonomous Region is inhabited by 12 nationalities. You are encouraged to visit as many places as possible to witness the mainland's policy toward ethnic minorities and the development of minority nationality regions.

Discussing the issues of cross-strait relations and peaceful reunification, Wan Li said: "Peaceful reunification and one country, two systems" is our established principle. This principle is unequivocal and will not change. The Chinese people of all nationalities hope for an early realization of national reunification and grand unity of all nationalities in order to jointly rejuvenate the Chinese

nation. Safeguarding the integrity of national territory and sovereignty is the common historical duty of the people of all Chinese nationalities. The people on both sides of the Strait absolutely will not allow the activities by a small handful of people in Taiwan to split the country and the nation in violation of the fundamental interests of the people of all Chinese nationalities, including the compatriots in Taiwan. Wan Li expressed the hope that people of all nationalities will continue to exert efforts to further promote development of cross-strait relations and the peaceful reunification of the motherland.

When one of the Taiwan delegates suggested that games for ethnic minorities be held in Taiwan, the suggestion was greeted with applause.

In conclusion, Wan Li and Li Tieying said that this first-time participation in the games for ethnic minorities by Zhang Fengxu, Hua Jiazhi, Cai Zhonghan, and other Taiwan compatriots is a historic event.

Further on Wan Li Meeting

OW1011154991 Beijing XINHUA in English
1519 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Nanning, November 10 (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, met here today with the Taiwan provincial sports delegation to the fourth national games for ethnic minorities.

The 66-member Taiwan delegation will participate in the men's and women's dragon boat competitions in the eight-day games which opened here today.

The games, which draw about 5,000 athletes, will feature nine competitive sports and 120 exhibition traditional sports events.

Chang Feng-hsu, president of the Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee, was also present at the meeting.

Taiwan Writers Invited To Attend Competition

OW1011145691 Beijing XINHUA in English
1440 GMT 10 Nov 91

[Text] Beijing, November 10 (XINHUA)—The Chinese mainland has invited science fiction (SF) writers from Taiwan as well as other Chinese writers from overseas to take part in next year's "Milky Way" competition, according to the local SF magazine "SF WORLD".

The competition is hosted by the magazine every two years. China hosted the annual meeting of the World Science Fiction Organization in May this year, the first Asian country to do so.

Commentary Views Mainland-Taiwan Exchanges

OW0911133991 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 0310 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Fan Liqing (5400 7787 7230): "Irreversible and Badly in Need of Opening up—A Commentary on the Situation of Exchanges Between the Two Sides of the Taiwan Strait"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 November (XINHUA)—"Taiwan independence" activities have been running rampant on the island of Taiwan for during the recent past and have provoked condemnation in unison by the Chinese people at home and abroad. Meanwhile, the persistent declaration made by some people on the Taiwan side that present relations between Taiwan and the mainland are "at a low ebb" and "have reached an impasse" has also become an issue of common concern for the Chinese people at home and abroad; however, a comprehensive survey of mainland-Taiwan relations since early this year shows that, in spite of great waves that sometimes surge forward and sometimes recede, exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait are still progressing along a course of sustained development. Personnel exchanges, economic ties, trade, and investment have enjoyed continued growth; moreover, they have also made gratifying progress in conducting two-way exchanges as well as contacts and discussions about routine work.

The Trend of Development is Irreversible

"Objective necessity" is the main reason for the irreversible exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. The development of mainland-Taiwan exchanges has become normal now after more than 10 years of effort. The number of Taiwan compatriots traveling to the mainland to visit their families and relatives, tour scenic spots, and do business continues to increase on the basis of last year's figure, which is 850,000. The number is expected to top 1 million this year, making the accumulated total number of Taiwan compatriots that have visited the mainland to visit families since Taiwan lifted its ban on travel to the mainland in excess of 2.5 million. Statistics compiled by the Taiwan side show that an accumulated total of more than 20,000 mainland compatriots have traveled to Taiwan to visit their families and relatives or attend the funeral of their parents or grandparents. Correspondence and communication between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait have enjoyed even more rapid development. During the past four years, more than 40 million pieces of mail were sent from the mainland to Taiwan. At present, an average of about 50,000 pieces of mail are sent from the mainland to Taiwan every day. Meanwhile, over 10 million direct dial telephone calls were made between the mainland and Taiwan. At present, an average of about 10,000 direct dial telephone calls are made between them every day. Recently, an official of the "Mainland Affairs Council of the Executive Yuan" of Taiwan admitted "these figures represent merely one-third of the amount actually needed by the people." In June this year, Taiwan authorities lifted their ban on postal service of registered airmail between the two sides of the Taiwan

Strait; however, there is still no response from the Taiwan authorities to the call for a parcel post service, which is badly needed by the people.

Economic contacts and trade between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait have always been the focus of people's attention. Although the Taiwan authorities are afraid of mainland-Taiwan trade and Taiwan businessmen's investment in the mainland, they find it difficult to stop it. Taiwan authorities considered them "illegal" a few years ago, later "winked at" them, then "permitted indirect trade and investment and prohibited direct trade and investment," and, this year, required manufacturers to submit an application in advance for their direct trade with and investment in the mainland. Although all these moves were meant to strengthen control and administration, Taiwan authorities have had to agree to "a limited lifting of the ban."

Trade between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait continued to expand this year. Trade volume in the first eight months of this year already posted a growth rate of more than 40 percent over that in the same period of last year. Trade volume of the whole year is estimated to exceed \$5 billion. After repeated reminders and even warnings served by the Taiwan authorities, the number of Taiwan businessmen that have invested in the mainland and the amount of their investment registered so far this year are 2,503 and \$750 million, respectively; however, the Taiwan authorities believed that the actual number of Taiwan businessmen with investment in the mainland will exceed 3,000, and their investment amount will top \$2 billion. Based on these figures, an official of the "Mainland Affairs Council" of Taiwan said that the "extent of interdependence" between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait in their economic relations and trade is deepening and that it is necessary to establish an "advance warning" system to monitor and control the speed of development. However, no matter what move the Taiwan authorities will make next, the scale of trade and investment between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait will continue to expand. It is a foregone conclusion that we will see the trend of mainland-Taiwan trade and investment maintaining steady growth.

Exchanges are Conducted More Broadly and at Higher Levels

The academic, literature and art, sports, and education circles on both sides of the Taiwan Strait have further expanded exchanges and upgraded the level of exchanges since early this year. Cultural activities sponsored by members of Taiwan's cultural circle on the mainland and the cultural activities in which they participated already showed versatile and broad exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan. It has already become normal for Taiwan compatriots to participate in various large-scale activities held on traditional holidays on the mainland. Exchanges between the sports circle continued to expand after last year's magnificent Asian Games. A total of 95 sports teams comprising 1,853 athletes from Taiwan visited the mainland between January and October this year. Taiwan's track and field team traveled to the

mainland for training for the first time, while the number of athletes participating in various contests on the mainland is on the rise. The minority nationalities on Taiwan will also send their teams to Nanning to participate in the sports meet of minority nationalities in November; to date, however, mainland sports teams are still unable to visit Taiwan. Sports circles on both sides of the Taiwan Strait are eagerly looking forward to the day when this happens. Naturally, the source of the problem lies with the Taiwan authorities.

Academic exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait have become broader and broader, and the branches and subjects of such exchanges tend to become more and more specialized. Exchanges covered architecture, accounting, tax revenue, nuclear energy, science and technology, law, medicine, Chinese characters, studies on Confucianism, population, women's reading material, image...all trades and professions. The "Seminar on Mainland-Taiwan Relations," "Economic and Trade Talks Between the Two Sides of the Taiwan Strait," a get-together attended by youths from both sides of the Taiwan Strait, and other large discussion meetings and exchange activities have left a deep impression on the participants, built a bridge linking the blood arteries and veins of the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait and their feelings for the nation, and promoted mutual understanding.

Government Functionaries and Reporters of the Mainland Visited Taiwan for the First Time

Two-way exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait have made slow progress due to restrictions imposed by the Taiwan authorities' policy of three no's. Fishing disputes between mainland and Taiwan fishermen in the Taiwan Strait this year were in the world's limelight because of inappropriate intervention by Taiwan military personnel and police and became complicated because the Taiwan authorities stressed their "legal right of jurisdiction" on purpose. The "Minshiyu Incident," which occurred on 21 July, is a typical example. The fishing net of the two fishing boats operated by 18 fishermen from Xiangzhi Township of Shishi city, Fujian Province, got entangled with that of a Taiwan fishing boat registered in Gaoxiong [Kaohsiung] when they were operating in the Taiwan Strait, resulting in a dispute over claim for compensation. After both sides settled the dispute through consultative discussions, the Taiwan military sent aircraft and warships to intercept the mainland fishing boats. They beat and injured a fisherman and forcefully took the two boats, together with the 18 fishermen, to Taizhong [Taichung] under escort. The Taizhong "District Prosecutor's Office" prosecuted seven of the 18 fishermen under charge of "robbery at sea."

After repeated negotiations with the Taiwan side, Qu Zhe, deputy secretary general of the Red Cross Society of China, and Zhuang Zhongxi, deputy director of the Policy and Theory Research Office of the society, entered Taiwan on 20 August to visit the 18 mainland fishermen, find out the

truth of the incident, and protect the rights and interests of the fishermen. This was the first time that mainland personnel entered Taiwan to handle official business in more than 40 years. It caused a sensation at home and abroad. "It turned over a new page in the history of exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait." This was the appraisal made by the public in Taiwan. A reporter of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and another reporter of the ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE entered Taiwan earlier on 12 August for news coverage of the "21 July Incident" and the activities of the personnel of the Red Cross Society of China on Taiwan. Their 12 days of news coverage on Taiwan were also a first in 42 years and marked a step forward in the history of two-way journalistic exchanges between the mainland and Taiwan. Their activities of news coverage were touted at home and abroad as "an eye-catching event in the history of journalistic exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait" and "symbolizing a big step forward in the cultural exchanges between the people on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait."

A greater significance of the mainland personnel's visit to Taiwan is that the event promotes the flow of feelings between the people on the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. It not only aroused the concern of the mainland and Taiwan compatriots for the problem of disputes between fishermen, but it also helped the people recognize the method of finding solutions for the specific problems arising from contacts through consultative discussions between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait. Wherever they went, mainland personnel were accorded welcome and warm hospitality by the people and personalities of various circles in Taiwan during the period of their stay in Taiwan. Facts show that the mainland and Taiwan share the same roots and that blood-is-thicker-than-water feelings are by no means vulnerable to sabotage by a handful of activists advocating "Taiwan independence."

Consultative Talks on Routine Work Get Started

This year, treacherous waves occurred sometimes in the Taiwan Strait. Smuggling and other crimes at sea increased; Taiwan military and police hindered mainland Customs personnel from their normal antismuggling activities; and Taiwan military personnel and police beat up mainland fishermen operating at sea and opened fire to disperse mainland fishing boats. Fortunately, the mainland government and people made efforts to maintain a peaceful atmosphere in the Taiwan Strait. Meanwhile, the mainland and Taiwan have taken a gratifying step forward in their contacts and consultative talks on routine work. The "Straits Exchange Foundation" (SEF), an "officially authorized" nongovernmental organization established in Taiwan in November 1990, organized a delegation to visit Beijing and the provinces in southeast China twice in April and July this year to conduct contacts and consultative talks with the departments concerned. Director Wang Zhaoguo and Deputy Director Tang Shubei of the Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council issued three statements and sent a letter to the "SEF" in July, September, and October, suggesting that the mainland and Taiwan cooperate in cracking down on criminal activities at sea and fairly and reasonably solve

the specific problems arising from cross-strait exchanges. The Taiwan side already responded in certain form to this suggestion. The "SEF" visited Beijing again in early November to have specific consultative discussions with the departments concerned.

It is not hard to see that the general trend of exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait is progressing along a course that involves more circles of society in breadth and in depth as well as officials at higher levels. In May this year, Taiwan authorities announced "termination of the period of mobilization for suppression of the communist rebellion." Objectively, the announcement is conducive to further easing tension between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait and promoting cross-strait exchanges. The Taiwan authorities admitted not long ago that the "policy of the three no's" has ceased to exist except in name as a matter of fact; however, to date, direct "three links" between the mainland and Taiwan have not been realized. The Taiwan authorities still practice political discrimination against mainland personnel traveling to Taiwan, restrict two-way exchanges between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait through unreasonable regulations, obstruct Taiwan businessmen from investing in the mainland by various means, clamor more than once that they want to "lower the temperature" and "make the mainland fever cool off." The Taiwan military intervened in civil disputes between the two sides of the Taiwan Strait and hindered mainland Customs personnel from their antismuggling activities. Therefore, the other side of the situation of cross-strait exchanges is that obstacles are still very great and exchanges are badly in need of opening up.

State Council Official on Cross-Strait Relations

OW0411143391 Beijing Radio Beijing in Mandarin
to Asia 0900 GMT 3 Nov 91

[Interview with unidentified press official from the State Council Office of Taiwan Affairs on relations between both sides of the Taiwan Strait, by unidentified reporters; place and date not given]

[Text] The official said: First of all, it should be noted that there was an increase in exchanges between the two sides this year. It is estimated that more than one million Taiwan compatriots will visit the Mainland this year for the purposes of visiting relatives, tourism, and business. The volume of trade between the two sides and the number of projects invested by Taiwan businessmen in the Mainland have also increased, as compared with last year.

In addition, encouraging progress has been made this year in contacts and talks on routine affairs concerning both sides. The Straits Exchange Foundation [SEF] has twice organized groups to visit the Mainland, engaging in contacts and talks with relevant departments. Both sides have reached some common understandings. It goes without saying that some problems still exist in relations between the two sides. Some problems are old ones. For example, postal, navigation, and trade links between the

two sides are still at an indirect level. Other problems include the Taiwan military authorities' recent involvement in fishing disputes between fishermen from the two sides, thus complicating matters.

Concerning cooperation between the two sides in cracking down on smuggling and looting on the Taiwan Strait, the official said: We made it clear to the Taiwan authorities this May that we wished to cooperate with them in cracking down on such crimes as looting and smuggling. On 21 July, Wang Zhaoguo, director of the central Office for Taiwan Affairs, formally suggested that relevant authorities of the two sides try to reach an agreement on cracking down on smuggling, looting, and other criminal activities committed on the Taiwan Strait through negotiations by groups and individuals authorized by each side. The Taiwan side did respond in some ways to our suggestion. The SEF already said that it will send its personnel to the mainland for talks on ways to crack down on criminal activities committed on the Taiwan Strait.

Concerning the problems of mainlanders sneaking into Taiwan, the official said: On 9 October, Tang Shubei, deputy director of the central Office for Taiwan Affairs, sent a message to the SEF, suggesting that both sides' relevant departments hold talks at an appropriate time so as to solve the problem. In his cable, Tang Shubei said: Relevant departments in the Mainland have strengthened education for fishermen living along the coastal areas and taken some administrative measure to maintain a stable development of relations between both sides of the Strait. Since the beginning of this year, this work has been strengthened in the coastal areas of southeast China. Severe measures have been taken to crack down on criminal elements who try to lead illegal immigrants into Taiwan. The SEF did provide relevant information on this matter, which is now being examined by the relevant departments of Fujian Province. It is hoped that the SEF will provide more information about criminal elements who are engaged in this activity on the island.

In his cable, Tang Shubei said: Many cases of transporting mainlanders to Taiwan are masterminded by criminal elements from the two sides. It is necessary for both sides' relevant departments to cooperate and solve this problem. It is hoped that Taiwan side will take severe measures to crack down on criminal elements who are engaged in this activity. Besides, this problem has something to do with complicated factors such as the policy adopted by the Taiwan authorities as well as managing the labor market on Taiwan. It is suggested that both sides hold talks at an appropriate time to solve this problem with concerted efforts.

Heilongjiang Committee Condemns 'Evil Activities'

SK0311082191 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 2 Nov 91

[Text] The provincial and Harbin committees of the Chinese Kuomintang [KMT] Revolutionary Committee recently held meetings to strictly condemn the evil

activities of elements engaging in promoting Taiwan independence in a vain attempt to split the motherland.

The participants maintained that the forces promoting Taiwan independence have become increasingly rampant and that the Taiwan authorities cannot tolerate this. It is hoped that the Taiwan authorities will resolutely oppose the people who promote Taiwan independence, deal blows to them, and contribute to the reunification of the motherland.

The KMT Revolutionary Committee members attending the meetings stressed that Taiwan has been an inseparable part of the sacred territory of China since ancient times. Only by an early reunification of the motherland can we eliminate the forces who promote Taiwan independence. It is hoped that the Taiwan authorities will send representatives at the earliest possible date to contact and hold talks with the PRC authorities so as to gradually reach a principle of realizing the reunification of the motherland.

Commentary Views Taiwan Political Situation

HK2310063091 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1419 GMT 11 Oct 91

["Commentary" by ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
reporter Tian Di (3944 0966)]

[Text] Hong Kong, 11 Oct (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—In the wake of growing political disputes and conflicts, Taiwan's political situation has been in turmoil and uneasy factors have increased in recent years. The island has entered an eventful, troubled period.

With the approach of the "National Assembly" election at the end of the year, the Kuomintang (KMT) and the Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) are ready to fight it out. Political forces, as well as different factions on the island, are engaging in energetic activities. They raise various propositions and slogans or seek unconventional subjects to incite sentiments, heighten conflicts, and push themselves forward. Centering on the "general elections," the KMT and DPP have many sharp disputes on such issues as the division of constituency, the candidate nomination procedure, and voting method; and there have been repeated stormy scenes at "political views explanation meetings" and "election mobilization meetings." In the face of such developments, common people on the island are worried about the recurrence of the serious incident in the election of additional members of the "Legislative Yuan" two years ago.

In fact, the so-called "constitutional reform" and "democratic reform" on the island have been subjected to boycotts in various quarters and given rise to many problems and conflicts. Since the Taiwan authorities terminated the "period of mobilization for suppression of the communist rebellion" and abolished the "provisional clause" last May, Taiwan's accumulated contradictions have become more apparent and the conflict points have increased and even intensified. On such

issues as the "presidential" election by popular vote, "constitutional amendment," or "formulation of a constitution," it is difficult for the KMT and DPP to find a balancing point; other political forces also stick to their own views and engage in endless disputes. The result is that, at the upper level, there are ugly scenes of fighting in the "Legislative Yuan" and, at the lower level, there is the utter confusion of minor clashes at the "provincial assembly" and "city assembly." The self-advertised "democratic politics" has lost its operational function and looks paralyzed.

What is noteworthy is that the "Taiwan independence" activities on the island have gradually escalated from words to deeds. They have run wild and there have even been violent scenes. Following the "independent Taiwan meeting" incident last April and May, the "Taiwan independence" elements on the island again initiated the founding of the so-called "Organization for Taiwan Nation-Building" and so on, and worked out the so-called "Nation-Building Program" and "Draft Constitution of the Taiwan Republic." Overseas "Taiwan independence" organizations and elements have sneaked onto the island, and members of the "Taiwan Independence Alliance" have even openly held a "position-declaration meeting" in Taiwan. Working hand in glove with each other, some "Taiwan independence" organizations and elements held the "9 August great demonstration." Recently, a handful of "Taiwan independence" elements and radicals in the DPP openly called for the inclusion of the clause "establishment of the Taiwan Republic" in the party constitution at the forthcoming "fifth plenary session." Its prominent figures also held a news conference, proclaiming that "the DPP is the Taiwan independence party" and that the "Taiwan independence" idea would be made public as an election "appeal" at the end of this year. Meanwhile, defiling public opinion, the "Taiwan independence" initiators have made a great issue of "returning to the United Nations." They stir up trouble to confuse and poison people's minds and muster people to go abroad to beg for support from foreigners. Obviously, by steadily closing in, the "Taiwan independence" forces attempt to expand their arena from speech to action.

Faced with this series of activities by the "Taiwan independence" elements, the Taiwan authorities have not only adopted an ambiguous attitude and refrained from taking strong measures to curb them but, on the contrary, have made endless accommodations and concessions. On this issue, they vainly hope to "solve" the "dispute between reunification and independence" by "reconciliation" and with the slogan of being "neither reunified nor independent." On the issue of "returning to the United Nations," except for a difference in "names," there are no great differences between them on related issues. With regard to the CPC's important 7 June three-point proposal on and repeated calls for developing "three communications" and realizing "two-way exchange," not only have they failed to respond, but they have also placed all kinds of obstacles. Some leading

figures have even called for a "temporary brake" on "peaceful reunification." We would like to advise these people not to erroneously estimate the situation. Peaceful reunification is the trend of the time and it is impossible to "apply a brake." Splitting the motherland is a blind alley; if it is not handled properly, those playing with fire will get burned.

As an old saying goes: The wind sweeping through the tower heralds a rising storm in the mountains. Needless to say, Taiwan island is enveloped in dark clouds which will cause various clashes at any time and the vast numbers of common people are laden with anxieties. As many farsighted people put it, the current international situation is changeable, but a handful of people with ulterior motives do not consider the interests of the compatriots here. Craving nothing short of chaos in Taiwan, they are invariably engaged in splitting activities and the result will certainly throw Taiwan into long-standing turmoil.

Roundup Views Taiwan Opposition to Independence

OW2510033091 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1022 GMT 24 Oct 91

[XINHUA "Roundup" by reporter Wang Chi (3769 3589): "Taiwan Independence Is Unpopular; All Circles in Taiwan Condemn It"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 24 Oct (XINHUA)—The blatant act by Taiwan's "Democratic Progressive Party" [DPP] to include a "Taiwan independence clause" in its party platform has aroused strong discontent and indignation among all sectors on the island. During the past few days, people in Taiwan have strongly decried the DPP's "Taiwan independence" act and called for strictly punishing "Taiwan independence" elements.

Many mass organizations and individuals in Taiwan have used various means—issuing statements, holding symposiums, or publishing articles—to expose and lash out at the "Taiwan independence" elements' ugly ploy. The day after the DPP adopted its "Taiwan independence" party platform, streams of people in Taiwan telephoned departments of the Taiwan authorities to protest the DPP's act, urging the authorities to deal "uncompromisingly" with the case and not be "soft" or make any more "concessions." Several hundred protest phone calls were received in one day.

A few days ago, 27 professors of the Taiwan Cheng Chi University and other schools of higher learning in Taiwan launched a "Grand Unification of the Intellectual Circle Against Taiwan Independence" movement to express their position of "opposing the splitting of national territory and safeguarding the integrity of the nation's territorial sovereignty." Within a few days, more than 2,400 professors, associate professors, and lecturers signed their names to the movement. In an open letter, these scholars said, "We ordinarily concentrate our minds on teaching, but now we witness how arrogant the 'Taiwan independence' movement has become. In addition to deeply deploring the situation

and realizing that 'every man has a share of responsibility for the fate of his country,' we feel that we no longer have any reason or obligation to remain silent and stand aloof without doing anything." The letter urges the authorities to "immediately punish the Taiwan independence elements."

Responsible individuals from 196 civil organizations—including organizations within industry, agriculture, commerce, medicine, and the fishing industry—held a rally and issued a joint statement saying they "resolutely oppose any attempts to split the national territory," urging the Taiwan authorities to "categorically and strictly punish those involved according to the law." Speakers at a symposium sponsored by the "China Political Science Society" pointed out that "Taiwan independence theoretically cannot stand; it is practically impossible; it is morally incorrect," and that "Taiwan independence is not a legal issue; it is a political issue." In addition, civil organizations within the film industry and other trades also issued statements saying: "Although the DPP has concocted all kinds of pretexts to disguise its attempt, amid criticism from all sectors of society, it cannot hide its villainous designs." The DPP's act to split national territory will 'bring Taiwan into a turbulent situation.'" They urged the Taiwan authorities to "suppress the Taiwan independence voice as quickly as possible."

[Text] The DPP's "Taiwan independence" activities also have seriously affected Taiwan's economy. The island's real estate market has been very sluggish; the new Taiwan dollar has depreciated sharply; and the weighted index of the island's stock market has dropped by more than 500 points, or nearly 11 percent, in three consecutive days, causing serious losses to many investors. Yuan Hsi-kuang, chairman of the Council of the Taiwan Stock Investors Association, said: "From the viewpoint of the 5 million investors in Taiwan, the sharp drop in the stock market in the past few days shows that the majority of people in Taiwan are opposed to Taiwan independence."

During the past few days, the DPP's Central Committee headquarters has received telephone calls, one after another, from the public scolding and rebuking its "Taiwan independence" move. Some people have sat in silent protest in front of the headquarters' front gate. DPP members advocating "Taiwan independence" have been intercepted, scolded, and rebutted by people. Some DPP members also have denounced the party's "Taiwan independence" elements who have manipulated the party as "traitors to Taiwan," and they have maintained that the adoption of the "Taiwan Independence" party platform is a disgrace to the DPP.

As pointed out by the media in Taiwan, all this shows that "ignorant of the current situation, the DPP believed that it had grasped popular will; it did not expect that it would be dumped by all the people. If the DPP still refuses to correct its mistakes resolutely now, and insists on doing things in its own way, it will not only arouse public indignation, but justice will also not tolerate it. If this happens, the DPP will perish in a short time."

People from all circles on the island widely hold that the development of "Taiwan independence" activities to such a rampant degree has something to do with the Taiwan authorities' appeasement and connivance over the activities during a long period in the past. Facing strong pressure from people of all circles, the Taiwan authorities have taken some "anti-Taiwan independence" measures. On 18 October, they arrested six "Taiwan independence" elements who had engaged in violent activities, and they outlawed and tore down positions in various localities in Taiwan of the "Taiwan National Building Movement Organization," which is linked to violence. On 20 October, Wang Kang-lu, secretary general of the "Taiwan Independence League," was arrested at a meeting to inaugurate the league's organs in Taiwan, and deported Kuo Cheng-kuang, who is an "American citizen" and member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the "Taiwan Independence League." Currently, the vast numbers of the people in Taiwan are waiting for the Taiwan authorities to take more steps to resolve rapidly and strictly the case of the DPP's "Taiwan independence" party platform.

Taiwan Independence Movement 'Gets Nowhere'

HK3010095891 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 43, 28 Oct 91 p 22

[By Ye Jidong (2814 4764 2639): "'Taiwan Independence' Gets Nowhere"]

[Text] Recently, the "Taiwan independence" activities on Taiwan Island have run rampant. After the "Taiwan independence" elements created the "draft Taiwan Constitution," the First Plenary Session of the Fifth Committee of the Democratic Progressive Party openly included the "building of an independent and sovereign Republic of Taiwan" into its party charter. In essence, this is to divide the country's land.

At present, even among those who participated in creating the "draft Constitution" there are people who have doubts about how much the Taiwan people's will is represented by the "Taiwan independence" elements' move, which is aimed at dividing the country. Precisely because of this, shortly after the "draft" was adopted, they worriedly said that it is not practical to write clearly "Republic of Taiwan is the name of the country," and that it can hardly be accepted by the people. Some people repeatedly explained that it is only the guiding principle for the election at the end of this year, trying hard to play down the "draft's" crucial point, which is to divide the country.

Dividing a country's land is a major matter for the country and the nation; the development and existence of the whole country, the whole people, and their descendants will be seriously affected and jeopardized. China's history has nine major reunifications and nine major separations. Each reunification enabled the Chinese culture to upgrade to a new plane, and each separation brought great disaster to the whole nation. Therefore, each time a person accomplished reunification, he was highly respected by the people and maintained his fame throughout history; and

each time a culprit divided the country's land, he became deplorable for 10,000 years, and would be whipped cruelly by each generation of the Chinese nation. At present, the dawn of the reunification of the Chinese nation is in sight, and the people in the whole country are waiting for the country's reunification, which will enable our nation to join the ranks of the advanced countries in the world, and to make bigger contributions to the advancement of all of mankind. At this crucial moment, a small handful of people in Taiwan yell for "independence," and although what they do cannot stop the great historical wheel from turning, it is still very regrettable.

In recent years on the island, "mainland craze" boomed year after year and, no matter how the international situation changed or how big the obstacles the Taiwan authorities set up, it could not be stopped. This fully indicates that the Taiwan people's national concept and patriotic spirit are not as blunted as some people have described. The country's reunification is about to be accomplished by our generation, and Taiwan people will make their own glorious contributions to this. Precisely because of this, many of those who participated in creating the "draft Constitution" are trying hard to "cool it down," saying that it is only a "guiding principle for election."

However, we also find some people who are not very rational. They are carried away by their joy and ask, "Since the three Baltic states can become independent, why cannot Taiwan?" and "since the two Koreas can join the United Nations, why cannot Taiwan?" It is not difficult to see that they have forgotten everything, even the most basic political knowledge. What are the differences between the three Baltic states and Taiwan? What are the differences between the two Koreas and Taiwan? If it is not true that they really do not know, then they must have some secret intentions. It seems that what encourages them most is the "theory which says the sovereignty concept is outdated," as preached by some U.S. politicians recently. They think that with this international separation force to back them up, in any corner of the world, they can ignore history and national sentiment, and so long as they can gather several hundred people, or several thousand people, or even several tens of thousands of people to shout slogans, join processions, and adopt a "draft," a "new country" will be born. No wonder the public opinion on the island politely ridiculed them as "romantic unrequited love."

Political enthusiasm is valuable, especially in Taiwan, where people have been politically oppressed for a long time, and it is now a rare chance for them to talk. However, when the craze soars to an emotional state and directs democracy movement to "Taiwan independence," then, it is irresponsible. Those who advocate "Taiwan independence" like to talk about the "care for the well-being of 20 million Taiwan people," and "let Taiwan people be proud." However, what is the well-being of 20 million people? How can they be proud? They have not seriously and solemnly thought it through. They think that by actively opposing the Kuomintang

[KMT] and reunification they can maintain their well-being and be "proud," but this is a very naive thinking.

"China will be reunified sooner or later" is a popular idea among the people on the island. Due to the long-term anticommunist propaganda by Taiwan's KMT authorities, and to the current economic differences across the Strait, some people on the island are worried about reunification, and this is understandable. However, to use this kind of psychology to encourage "Taiwan independence" can only lead to more chaotic thinking among the people and to a more unstable society. This kind of consequence is not the well-being of the Taiwan people. To really care for the well-being of the 20 million people in Taiwan, the first thing to do is to safeguard stability in Taiwan society; second, seriously look for a way to maintain long-term economic prosperity in Taiwan; third, enable the Taiwan people to make the special contributions they should make to the great undertaking in the invigoration of the Chinese nation. Only by so doing can Taiwan people be respected and praised by history, and share the international honor after the Chinese nation becomes strong. This is the true well-being of Taiwan people and what they can be "proud" of.

The CPC's policies and principles for Taiwan work are in accordance with the basic interests of the Taiwan people. During the past several years, some 2 million Taiwan compatriots have come to the mainland for tours and visits, among them are some who advocate "Taiwan independence." Through what they see and extensive contact, they think that the actual situation on the mainland is not that bad, the result of reform and opening up is unexpectedly good, and the CPC's policy of peaceful reunification is sincere. Of course, they have made many fair criticisms and suggestions on the construction on the mainland. This kind of positive and politically responsible attitude is welcomed. We believe that when those who advocate "Taiwan independence" understand the mainland more, and when relations across the Strait develop more, they will gradually change their stand. There will be some people who close their eyes, refuse to face reality and history, and stubbornly insist on the idea of "Taiwan independence." However, they are a very small minority after all, and their way gets nowhere.

(The author is a member of the headquarters of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, and from Taiwan Province.)

Bao Xin Denounces DPP Independence Clause

HK0111142191 Hong Kong LAIWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 43, 28 Oct 91 p 2

["Letter From Beijing" column by Bao Xin (7637 0207):
"Denouncing Democratic Progressive Party for Inserting
'Taiwan Independence' Clause Into Party Constitution"]

[Text] Dear friend,

You know that the Democratic Progressive Party [DPP], under the manipulation of a small number of people, has

defied repeated dissuasion by general opinion on the island and overseas by publicly inserting the "Taiwan independence" clause into its party constitution at the first plenary session of its fifth congress on 13 October. In this way, and from that moment on, the DPP has branded itself with the mark of "Taiwan independence" and degenerated from an opposition party into one of "Taiwan independence" that has lost its public opinion base.

This is a serious political event and has caused deep concern among Chinese in China and overseas. All Chinese in Hong Kong, Macao, the mainland, and Taiwan condemned in one voice this nation-splitting act that hurts the basic interests of the Chinese nationals. When people on the mainland learned about the news they were all indignant, believing that there can be no vagueness or compromise with this kind of nation-splitting behavior. Meanwhile, people on the island all demand the Taiwan authorities cease tolerating the "Taiwan independence" behavior and should immediately adopt effective measures to uproot this "malignant tumor" that is endangering the stability of Taiwan society.

The last thing Taiwan people want is social turmoil. But once the "Taiwan independence" movement gets underway, social stability will be ruined. Therefore, the advocacy of "Taiwan independence" runs against Taiwan's basic political demands.

Now let us take a look at the basic situation in Taiwan's social and political development. The middle class, which now enjoys some say in politics, wants to continue to push for Taiwan's political reform, to secure for itself a bigger say in political affairs, and to translate the fruits of political reform into practical terms, in addition to maintaining social stability. Just at this time the DPP, the self-styled representative of the Taiwan middle class, adopted a party program that greatly inflated the spirit of "Taiwan independence," intensified the already violence-prone "Taiwan independence" action, and directly affected middle class interests and political demands. Therefore, the middle class will adopt a more prudent attitude towards future DPP moves.

"Taiwan independence" elements often cite the interest of the 20 million-strong Taiwan population as the grounds to accuse others of "selling out Taiwan people's interest." People cannot help asking: Exactly who is selling out the Taiwan people's interests? Politically, economically, and on the two-shore relations which directly concern the interests of people on the two shores, the Taiwan independence elements' action has created a very bad influence. Facts prove that they are the ones that "have sold out Taiwan people's interests!"

There are reports that some people within the DPP believe that "Taiwan independence" is a shortcut for political power, apart from being a means to bringing about democratization in Taiwan. Such a view puzzles me because facts show exactly otherwise: One, "Taiwan independence" is totally unrelated to democratization; and two, "Taiwan independence" is a dead end for the DPP. If the DPP really were motivated by care for

Taiwan people's interests, it should be promoting for early peace, exchanges between the two shores, and "three communications" at the earliest possible time, and contribute toward a peaceful unification of the two shores. Only—and only—thus can it win the support of people's will.

What should be pointed out here is that it is true that there are some people who harbor ulterior motives. They fuel "Taiwan independence" activity within the DPP, with the purpose of using the DPP's name to create an opinion climate for their masters who are scheming for separation. But they made a bad judgement of timing by thinking that the volatile change in the international scene provided them with the opportunity to exercise their prowess, never realizing that the DPP's "Taiwan independence" program would cause strong reactions in Taiwan society. The Taiwan authorities have released statements stating their opposition and condemning the DPP's "Taiwan independence" program for bringing calamity to the country and people. Major media on the island also published articles and opinions by experts and scholars and readers' letters, almost all of which agree that the DPP inserting the "Taiwan independence" clause into its party program is an unwise move that will endanger social stability. Some newspaper editorials call on the Taiwan general public to vote against the DPP's "Taiwan independence" stand. Opinion polls released by media on the island over the last few days show that the majority of people oppose the "Taiwan independence" stand and the path toward it. The Taiwan stock market dropped continually for several days following the DPP's passage of the "Taiwan independence" party program—an independent response indicating Taiwan investors' opposition of "Taiwan independence." It is expected that all these will prompt reflection by men with perception within the DPP. Yours, 19 October

Article Views 'One Country, Two Systems' Concept

HK0411064091 Hong Kong LIAOWANG OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese No 42, 21 Oct 91 pp 3-4

[By Wei Daye (7614 1129 2814): "Several Questions Concerning 'One Country, Two Systems' Concept"]

[Text] The "one country, two systems" concept proposed by the CPC is scientific, practical, and feasible, and its implications take into consideration the long-term and overall interests of the Chinese nation, while also taking into consideration the partial and immediate interests of the Taiwan authorities and all the Taiwan people with a series of special policies. But why have the Taiwan authorities, as of today, not accepted it, keeping relations between the two shores at the present level without any progress? How can the present deadlock be broken? This author would like to air his own suggestions and views on several issues related to the matter as follows:

Where Lies the Major Roadblock to Developing Relations Between the Two Shores

At present the development trend in relations between Taiwan and the mainland is fine on the whole, and the prospects are bright. Both the Kuomintang [KMT] and the CPC, as well as other political parties and patriotic people, have exerted great efforts for this. But this does not mean everything is fine; on the contrary, problems are many, of which the most important is that the artificial wall set up in the relations between the two sides has not been removed. Politically, the Taiwan authorities continue to insist on the so-called "three no's principle" (no contacts, no talks, no compromise); economically, they refuse "three communications" (the establishment of transport, trade, and postal relations). Relations between the two sides have largely stopped at a "one-directional, indirect, nongovernment and gradual" level. On the other hand, the ideological trend of "Taiwan independence" is running amok on the island. People cannot help worrying about the situation.

Where does the major roadblock lie in the further improvement and relaxation in relations between the two sides and the realization of peaceful reunification? The Taiwan authorities say it lies chiefly in the CPC's failure to make "well-intentioned responses" to their demands; such as "giving up the four cardinal principles," acknowledging Taiwan as "a political entity on an equal footing," "giving up the 'one country, two systems' concept," "making a commitment not to resort to force against Taiwan," and "allowing Taiwan to open up international survival space." Not long ago, some senior officials in Taiwan even threatened: "Should the Chinese Communists refuse to acknowledge us as a legitimate political entity and treat us on an unequal basis, we shall bar direct trade and investment."

The question is whether or not the CPC will satisfy all the above conditions and demands made by the Taiwan authorities. This author believes that that will not be the case; otherwise, it will lead to the following situation: Either Taiwan swallowing the mainland, namely the latter giving up "the four cardinal principles" and allowing Taiwan to pursue "unifying China on the basis of the three people's principles (nationalism, democracy, and the people's livelihood); or the CPC allowing the legitimization and prolongation of the present state of separation, and allowing Taiwan to become a "political entity on an equal footing," possessing sovereignty externally and an "independent international personality." That, in actuality, is to allow Taiwan to pursue "two Chinas," or "one China, one Taiwan." Furthermore, should some people openly pursue "Taiwan independence," the CPC could do nothing to intervene. How can the CPC make such a "well-intentioned response"? Therefore, when some people say that the roadblock to developing the relations between the two sides lies with the CPC, and that even the rampancy of "Taiwan independence" should be "attributed" to the CPC's stubbornness, that is actually turning black into white. As far as this author can see, the major roadblock to

developing the two sides' relations and even the rampancy of the "Taiwan independence" forces lies chiefly in the Taiwan authorities' policy toward the mainland, which is unrealistic. The kernel of this policy is precisely "one China, two governments," changed later into "a political entity on an equal footing," as determined by the Taiwan authorities in their policy toward the mainland. The specific practice is: "Appeasing the Communists to stabilize Taiwan, obtaining peace without talks, communications without reunification, promoting change through communication." How can such a policy toward the mainland promote further reconciliation, improve relations between the two sides, and be the basis for seeking peaceful reunification?

Here it should be pointed out that the Taiwan authorities' illusion of "peaceful conversion of the mainland" is the basic cause for its insisting on fighting communism, being content to exercise sovereignty over a part of the country while refusing reconciliation, and delaying while waiting for change. This illusion has become all the more conspicuous in the aftermath of the changes in the situation in Eastern Europe and the USSR. They vainly attempt to subvert socialism on the mainland with the support of some foreign forces. This attempt is doomed to failure. Even the Taiwan press ridiculed it as: Simply a too "naive hope."

The Guiding Idea for Developing Relations Between Taiwan and the Mainland

First, it is necessary to do a good job of handling the relations between the interests of the whole and peculiar interests. The settlement of relations between the two sides should be based on the overall interests of the Chinese nation, with appropriate consideration shown for the peculiar interests of each, and it is very inappropriate to lay too much stress on one's own peculiar interests, and even set one's immediate peculiar interests against the long-term interests of the whole. Handling relations between the two sides calls for a sense of principle and appropriate flexibility. A sense of principle means subjecting everything to the overall situation or the entire nation; flexibility means showing appropriate consideration for the partial situation and some people's peculiar interests. It is precisely based on this principle that relations between the two sides are handled in the "one country, two systems" concept; whereas the concepts of "one country, two governments" and "a political entity on an equal footing" overstress the interests of the partial situation and of some people to an inappropriate degree, demanding, in actual fact, the satisfaction of their interests at the cost of the interests of the overall situation or the entirety. This contains no sense of principle nor flexibility to speak of and is extremely harmful.

Second, both the KMT and the CPC should prize national interests. Historically, the KMT and the CPC realized their first cooperation when the Chinese people were striving for China's unification in their fight against separatist warlord regimes, which were supported by imperialism. The KMT and the CPC realized their second cooperation in opposing Japanese imperialist aggression and salvaging the Chinese

nation when the contradiction between the Chinese nation and Japanese imperialism became the major contradiction. Today, under the condition where peace and development have become the characteristics of the times, the national contradiction has again become elevated to the major contradiction. First, when the world economy and technology are fast developing, how to get rid of poverty and backwardness to make the Chinese nation plant its feet firmly in the world forest of modernization is a new historical mission. Second, the long-term separation between Taiwan and the mainland has provided "Taiwan independence" and foreign aggressive forces with loopholes, with the danger of Taiwan's separation from the big family of the motherland becoming ever more serious. Facing this new situation, history once again demands that the KMT and the CPC prize national interests in realizing cooperation afresh. Of course, all other political parties and patriots are required to promote and participate in this cooperation. Under the present historical conditions, the "one country, two systems" concept set forth by the CPC is actually the greatest compromise it has made by itself, embodying the idea of prizing the basic interests of the state and the nation and taking the overall situation into consideration.

Third, the two sides of the Strait should not regard each other as enemies, but push forward the relaxation and development of their relations to realize the reunification of the motherland as quickly as possible. The problem today is that the CPC is unwilling to look upon the KMT, which is in office in Taiwan, as the enemy, while starting from the interests of the whole and the general situation of the state and nation, working hard to win over and unite with the KMT and other political parties in Taiwan and patriots to participate in the administration of the state with joint efforts; nevertheless, the KMT, as of today, continues to regard the CPC as the enemy, emphasizing the "demarcation line between us and the enemy" and the "sense of anxiety." Although it terminated the period of mobilization for suppression of communist rebellion last May, the KMT continues to list "fighting against communism" as its important goal. What consequences will this bring? All patriots who care for Taiwan's future and the motherland's reunification naturally worry about it.

What Does "One Country" Refer to, and How Can We Make It a Reality

First, what does "one country" refer to? This author believes that the so-called "one country" means there should be only one constitution and one central government, and by no means should the existence of two or more constitutions, country names, or central governments be allowed. Otherwise, that is not one country, but two or multiple countries; not unification, but separation. Now many people have confused the true implication of "one country." Some people say, "one country" refers to a "historical China," namely the "Republic of China" prior to 1949. Whether from the angle of domestic or international law, it ceased to exist with the founding of the PRC. Others state that "one country" refers to a "future China," adding that there are "two Chinas

today," there will be just "one country in the future," and that the present is a "transition" to the future. Obviously, this is an attempt to create "two Chinas," while making it legitimate and making it last for a long time. We will never say yes to that. Still others say that "one country" refers to "China culture-wise," or "China economy-wise." The former stresses "cultural reunification first," while the latter stresses "each side pursuing its own economic construction first," and both regard "political reunification as a future goal." All this understanding in "one country" is abstract, vague, and impractical or madly clings to the past or cherishes some illusion on the future, and is wishful thinking at that.

Second, how to implement the "one country" concept? First, most important is communication. What some people in the top echelons of the Taiwan authorities most fear is precisely the realization of the "one country" concept, lest they should lose their status. However, we should believe that the majority in the top echelons of the Taiwan authorities still possess a sense of the state and nation and patriotism. There were old scores, which incurred enmity between the KMT and the CPC in the past, and some people still have lingering fears and remain doubtful about the CPC's existing policy. That is understandable. Hence the need for communication and dialogue through various channels to exchange views to deepen understanding, resolve hostility, and increase common understanding to create conditions for peace talks. **Second, on the issue of the "one country" concept, it is necessary to show some consideration for the Taiwan side and its opinions, with the prerequisite that principle will not be impaired.** Based on the principle of high-level autonomy, the central government will refrain from intervening in the internal affairs of the Taiwan Special Administrative Region government, especially its internal readjustments and reshuffles. In addition, based on the "one country, two systems" concept, the central government may allow Taiwan a certain proportion of seats to show consideration for Taiwan's actual situation of "tending to become politically pluralist," with appropriately greater relaxation in the number of seats than for other provinces and municipalities. Some people in Taiwan who have specialities and representativeness can be appropriately absorbed to participate in the administration of various relevant state departments or specialized research work so as to give play to their enthusiasm for participating in building the motherland with joint efforts.

How To Ensure the Implementation of "Two Systems"

As mentioned above, "one country" and "two systems" are mutual prerequisites, complementary to and inseparable from each other. If some people in the KMT top echelons have great fear and anxiety regarding "one China," then what the masses of the middle and lower strata most fear is a lack of insurance for the "two systems" and their personal interests. The former are taking advantage of the latter's mind set as a trump card to bargain with the CPC, naming an increasingly higher price. Under such circumstances, how to earnestly consider and implement the "two systems" is a very important task in removing people's psychological roadblock

to ensure the smooth progress of realizing "one country." "Two systems" is the basis for "one country." Without the genuine implementation of "two systems" and reliable guarantees, "one country" would not be very solid or firm.

But how can "two systems" be implemented? This author believes that, aside from the explicit promise that Taiwan will be allowed to maintain its army, most important is legal insurance. "One country, two systems" should be made explicit in the form of a normal legal document and made known to the world so that people in Taiwan will set their minds at ease. This author believes that consideration should be given to appropriately supplementing, completing and perfecting the clause on establishing special administrative regions in Article 31 of the "Constitution of the People's Republic of China" so that the relationship of the "one country, two systems" concept with the Constitution's preamble can be more explicit to avoid unnecessary misunderstanding. An ad hoc authoritative organ concerning Taiwan may also be set up in the National People's Congress Standing Committee in the future, with the participation of an appropriate number of representatives from various social strata in Taiwan. In short, it is necessary to ensure the right and opportunity of delegates and people of Taiwan to fully air their views to give play to their enthusiasm for participating in government. Regarding Taiwan matters, their say should be respected so long as the principle of "one China" is not violated.

On the Issue of "Transition" Before Reunification Between Taiwan and the Mainland

"One country, two systems" is to be implemented only after reunification. However, what is to be done in the transitional period prior to reunification? This is likewise an important issue worthy of discussion.

1. The KMT and the CPC should sit down and start negotiating as quickly as possible. A responsible person of the Office for Taiwan Affairs of the CPC Central Committee has recently proposed that the KMT and the CPC send their representatives to make contacts as quickly as possible so as to create conditions for officially ending the hostilities between the two sides and starting talks on gradually realizing peaceful reunification; at the same time, he proposed "discussing other matters of concern of the Taiwan authorities under the prerequisite of adherence to the one China principle." (RENMIN RIBAO, 8 June 1991) That is rational and sensible. As the KMT has posed so many issues for the CPC to make a "well-intentioned response on," why can they not sit down to communicate and negotiate? From the CPC's angle, the "one country, two systems" it has set forth is just a concept of principle, on which there are likewise many issues for further communication and negotiation. Only when "common understanding" is reached on some major principles regarding reunification will it be possible to specifically discuss other relevant issues during the transitional period. When the major principles are resolved, there will not be too many

problems in dealing with specific issues. I believe there will be greater relaxation, resilience and flexibility. As to the point that the KMT cannot have the whole say because of the "party politics" pursued in Taiwan, that can be easily dealt with, the responsible person of the CPC Central Committee Office for Taiwan Affairs also said. "In negotiations, representative people from other political parties and organizations in Taiwan and the mainland can be invited to participate." (Ibid)

2. It is necessary to realize direct "transport, trade, and postal relations." This is a matter of importance and has a bearing on the immediate interests of people on the two shores, and no more roadblocks should be artificially set up. Rejection of direct "transport, trade, and postal relations" has directly jeopardized the interests of Taiwan's industrial and commercial circles, while affecting the normal ties between Chinese on the two shores, and is unpopular. If Taiwan is capable of establishing direct ties with the United States, Japan, and various West European countries, then why should Taiwan insist on indirect ties with the motherland, which is separated from Taiwan by only the Strait, while sharing the same language, race, and roots? At present, "relevant departments of the two sides and authorized organizations or personages should negotiate for realization of direct "transport, trade, and postal relations" and two-way exchanges to establish and extend close ties to make the national economy prosper and plan for the happiness of the people of the two sides." (Ibid) According to friends who have inside knowledge of Taiwan, the broad masses, especially industrial and commercial circles in Taiwan, already nurture great resentment against the Taiwan authorities for impeding "transport, trade, and postal relations."

3. Promoting reunification in a planned way step by step. First, it is necessary to "start talking," that is, to sit down and exchange views on several issues of principle or issues of concern to the Taiwan authorities to end the hostility between the two sides as quickly as possible. **Second, it is necessary to "start working,"** including direct "transport, trade, and postal relations"; all that can be achieved should be done right away, the sooner the better, while improving relations in the course of such work. "Let the political deadlock melt away in a natural temperature." **And third, it is necessary to "start reunification,"** and, when conditions are ripe, talks on peaceful reunification between the two sides should be conducted officially to make some concepts in principle on "one country, two systems" specific, complete, perfect, and legalized. As to the "short, medium and long-range" plans set forth by the Taiwan authorities, they seem hardly feasible, because the demand for "a political entity on an equal footing" is placed first in the four elements targeted in the first phase, whereas direct transport, trade, and postal relations, which people of the two sides have longed for, are included in the second phase. Such arrangements are contradictory to the Taiwan authorities' goal of "China must be reunified."

In short, the "one country, two systems" concept is being successfully realized in the Hong Kong and Macao

regions. Although the conditions in Taiwan differ from those in Hong Kong and Macao, the basic principle is applicable to Taiwan. By no means will its universal significance be reduced because of regional peculiarities. In a nutshell, the concept's scientific nature, rationality, and feasibility will not be obliterated because of temporary turmoil in the world or Taiwan, because the "one country, two systems" concept is the only channel and way for reunification of Taiwan and the mainland. It is hoped that the Taiwan authorities will face reality squarely, take action, dispel resistance and promote the early realization of China's reunification in the joint efforts of the CPC and other political parties and people on the two shores. Hopefully, in this way, we will see bright prospects for the reinvigoration and prosperity of the Chinese nation.

Article Rebukes DPP, Independence Movement

HK0911015091 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO

OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 8 Nov 91 p 5

[By Wu Daying (0702 1129 5391): "Moves To Split Motherland Intolerable in Both Law and Logic—Commenting on Taiwan Democratic Progressive Party Proposal to Establish 'Taiwan Republic'"]

[Text] On 13 October this year, the First Plenary Session of the Fifth Taiwan Democratic Progressive Party [DPP] Committee passed a resolution asserting that "based on the principle of people's sovereignty, the proposal for the establishment of a sovereign and independent Taiwan Republic and the formulation of a new constitution should be decided by the entire Taiwan population through a referendum."

This resolution, entered in the DPP program, comprises two points: one demands the establishment of a "Taiwan Republic" and the other allows this to be decided by a referendum. The former is the purpose and the latter is the method. However, both run counter to the wishes of the entire Chinese people and are ridiculous in both law and logic.

First, the demand for the establishment of a "Taiwan Republic" does not have a legal basis to rely on. According to international law, an independent country must be equipped with three conditions; namely, sovereignty, territory, and a population. Sovereignty is the supreme power to exercise rule internally and represent the state externally, the representative being its central government. Today, most of the countries, regions, and organizations in the world, including the United Nations, have recognized that there is only one China and that its sole legitimate representative is the PRC. In terms of territory, Taiwan has always been a part of China since ancient times. This is an irrefutable fact. In terms of people, the people on both sides of the Strait are the descendants of Emperor Huangdi, speak the same language, use the same characters, and have inherited the same culture. The mainland and Taiwan people are compatriots and the Taiwan people, needless to say,

think of themselves as Chinese. But some DPP members are trying to establish a "Taiwan Republic." Does not this mean building a castle in the air?

In modern history, some countries in the world freed themselves from foreign rule and became independent. For example, some independent countries in Europe freed themselves from colonial rule before and after World War I; some newly emerging countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin America did likewise after World War II. It is completely unreasonable for Taiwan to demand independence because it is a region commonly acknowledged as an inseparable part of China having the same nation, language, blood relationship, and culture as the mainland. Furthermore, it will not do for Taiwan, which is a part of China, to announce its independence without the approval of the central government. The Chinese Government has seriously announced that it will not sit idly on "Taiwan independence." Not only does this represent the wish of the Chinese people but it also has a strong legal basis; this is both logical and legitimate.

Second, the DPP proposed that a referendum be conducted to decide the establishment of a "Taiwan Republic" according to the "principle of people's sovereignty." The "principle of people's sovereignty" means that political power of a country belongs to the people of that country. This is commonly acknowledged by the international community. Article 2 of the General Principles of the PRC Constitution provides that all power in the PRC belongs to the people. From the "principle of people's sovereignty," no conclusion can be made that Taiwan residents should decide the establishment of a "Taiwan Republic" by referendum. The word "people" in "people's sovereignty" refers to the entire Chinese people, including those in Taiwan and on the mainland. A major matter concerning Chinese sovereignty and territory should not be decided by Taiwan residents alone in disregard of the 1.1 billion people on the mainland, because this runs counter to the "principle of people's sovereignty."

Third, the DPP proposed that Taiwan residents should decide the establishment of a "Taiwan independence" by referendum. "Taiwan independence" has been the consistent proposal by the DPP. This time it has attached an additional condition that the "establishment of a Taiwan Republic should be decided by all Taiwan residents through a referendum." As some Taiwan newspapers described, this is only a smokescreen, the purpose being to alleviate the conflict between the demand for

"Taiwan independence" and existing Taiwan law. Even so, a referendum to decide "Taiwan independence" does not hold water, neither in law nor in logic. A referendum is a forum for the people to directly exercise their power to decide state affairs. This is a manifestation of the principle of people's sovereignty. A referendum on major problems is like filing a lawsuit in which the citizens are the judge. But the plaintiff and defendant should follow legal procedures before the judge can pass the final verdict. For example, Germany and France had a controversy over the Saar area and a referendum was conducted in Saar in 1957; France and Algeria had a dispute over the latter's independence and a referendum was held in Algeria in 1962. Taiwan is a different case. No one doubts the fact that there is only one China and that Taiwan is a part of China, except a small number of "Taiwan independence" elements. No one in the world, including the Chinese mainland, doubts there is only one China; even the Taiwan authorities insist on saying there is only one China. The 1972 Sino-U.S. Joint Communiqué states that the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait hold that there is only one China. Therefore Taiwan is not an independent country but a part of China. This is an indisputable matter in the country and the world. Such being the case, there can be no such thing as holding a referendum to decide the establishment of a "Taiwan Republic." Mr. Sun Yat-sen once proposed that "those who favor unification are our friends and those who oppose unification are our enemies." At a time when there is an initial turn for the better in the motherland's reunification process and the relations between the two sides are beginning to improve, a small number of DPP members have wantonly proposed the establishment of a "Taiwan Republic" in an attempt to consolidate and legalize the unfortunate fact of separation between the two sides of the strait. Splitting the motherland and hampering its reunification is a big crime condemned by the millions. We hope that the Taiwan people will resolutely resist the adverse current of "Taiwan independence" and safeguard the great cause of reunifying the motherland. We also hope that the Taiwan authorities will seriously handle this violation of law because leaving evil unchecked spells ruin. We also warn a small number of DPP members who pursue "Taiwan independence" that their proposal for the establishment of "Taiwan Republic" has let both our ancestors and descendants down. It would be better for them to rescind the proposal as soon as possible; otherwise, they will remain guilty of this crime in the history of the Chinese nation.

Taiwan Delegation Attends APEC Meeting in Seoul

'Three Chinese Economies' Admitted

OW1311110691 Taipei CNA in English 0740 GMT
13 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 13 (CNA)—The Republic of China on Taiwan, using the name of Chinese Taipei, became a full member of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum Wednesday morning. Also joining the APEC are Communist China and Hong Kong.

Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok welcomed "the three Chinese economies" to participate in this year's APEC meeting in Seoul.

Addressing the forum's opening session, Yi said that with the participation of the three, "APEC has now come to embrace all of the major economic players of our region—a fact that will no doubt serve to enhance APEC's relevance and potential as a vehicle for region-wide cooperation."

The Korean host told the gathering ministers from 15 Asia-Pacific countries that "we all share a vital stake in the successful conclusion" of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks being conducted under GATT auspices.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) efforts to bolster a world-wide free trade system have come under increasing pressure from "national and regional protectionist tendencies," Yi said.

"In this heyday of regional and sub-regional economic arrangements, APEC must serve as a model of an open regionalism that can complement, rather than undermine, the GATT free trade regime," he added.

Yi urged APEC members to assess "the potential role that APEC can play" to bring about a desirable outcome at the Uruguay Round.

To sustain APEC efforts, APEC member countries also [words indistinct] work on a "permanent support mechanism financing arrangements" for the regional organization, Yi said.

Mexico Seeks Support To Join

OW1211085291 Taipei CNA in English 0804 GMT
12 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 12 (CNA)—A high-ranking Mexican Foreign Ministry official has asked the Republic of China [ROC] to help her country join the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, according to a report from Seoul which reached here Monday.

Quoting Vice Economic Affairs Minister Wang Chih-kang, the report said Sandra Fuentes, director of the Pacific Bureau of the Mexican Foreign Ministry, presented the request while meeting with Economic Affairs Minister Hsiao Wan-chang [Vincent Siew] in Seoul.

Hsiao is the chief ROC delegate to the third APEC annual ministerial-level conference which opened Monday in the South Korean capital; Wang serves as spokesman for the ROC delegation.

Wang told a group of Taiwan journalists covering the event that Fuentes approached Hsiao to ask for a face-to-face meeting, the report said.

Fuentes told Hsiao that the Mexican economy is growing rapidly and has vast market potential as it will soon join the United States and Canada to form the North American Free Trade Area. As a Pacific rim country in North America, Mexico is qualified to join APEC, she stressed.

The Mexican diplomat said her country hopes Taiwan, a dynamic, strong Asian-Pacific economy, will vigorously support Mexico's bid to join the regional economic cooperation body.

The Republic of China on Taiwan, Hong Kong and Mainland China will be admitted as full APEC members during the three-day ministerial-level conference from Nov. 12 to 14.

Vice Economic Affairs Minister Wang said that although Taiwan is still an APEC freshman, it expects to play an active role in the important international economic organization. Taiwan, with its economic strength, will certainly contribute much to regional stability and prosperity after joining APEC, he added confidently.

Minister Meets Carla Hills

OW1211081991 Taipei CNA in English 0751 GMT
12 Nov 91

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (CNA)—Economic Affairs Minister Hsiao Wan-chang [Vincent Siew] met with U.S. Trade Representative Carla Hills in Seoul Tuesday morning, according to a report from the South Korean capital.

Hsiao, the chief Republic of China delegate to the third ministerial-level conference of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, had breakfast with Hills in a downtown Seoul hotel, the report said.

The annual APEC conference opened Tuesday in Seoul for three days.

During the breakfast meeting, the report said, Hsiao asked Hills to push her country to actively support Taipei's bid to join the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Hills expressed the hope that the Republic of China will accelerate the liberalization of its financial service and agricultural markets and strengthen its protection of intellectual property rights.

Officials Meet APEC Ministers

*OW1311110491 Taipei CNA in English 0748 GMT
13 Nov 91*

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (CNA)—Republic of China (ROC) officials continued their busy schedules here Tuesday meeting the economic leaders of foreign countries interested in developing trade and economic ties with Taipei.

Economic Affairs Minister Vincent Siew, leader of the ROC delegation to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum (APEC), met with Carla Hills, trade representative of the United States in the morning.

Hills congratulated the Republic of China for having been admitted to the APEC along with Hong Kong and Mainland China. She also expressed satisfaction over Taipei's efforts over the past few years to narrow the trade gap between the two countries.

The ranking U.S. trade official hoped that the Republic of China will play a greater role in the international trade and economic community.

Later Siew met with highly placed officials of the Malaysian Presidential Office, who welcomed Taiwan investments in their country.

In the afternoon, Siew exchanged views with N. Blewett, trade and overseas development minister of Australia, on bilateral trade issues.

The ROC economics minister also met with New Zealand Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister McKinnon. McKinnon welcomed Taipei to APEC and urged ROC businessmen to invest in his country.

Siew had earlier met with Mexican and Indonesian economic leaders, a part of his scheduled bilateral talks in addition to the 15-member APEC's multilateral discussions.

He will meet with Canadian Trade and Industry Minister Michael Wilson and probably with ranking Japanese officials Wednesday, according ROC delegation members.

Vice Economics Minister Wang Chih-kang said one of the main purposes of ROC participation in the on-going APEC meeting to hold high-level talks with member countries and to share the ROC's development experience with them.

Wang said the chief delegates of other countries have approached ROC officials during the past two days to talk about bilateral trade and economic cooperation, an indication that the ROC's economic power as on international recognition.

The official two-day APEC conference begins Wednesday with about 30 foreign and economic ministers from 15 countries participating.

The simultaneous entry of "three Chinas" into the forum took the number of members from 12 to 15. The initial

12 are Korea, the U.S., Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Brunei.

Topics to be discussed will include the Uruguay Round of trade talks, a joint meeting with Europe in 1992, the North American Free Trade Area, and trade, investment, tourism and other issues among APEC members.

Official Reaches Accords With Estonia, Lithuania

*OW1011190891 Taipei China Broadcasting
Corporation News Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT
9 Nov 91*

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] Following Latvia, Chinese Vice Foreign Affairs Minister Chang Hsiao-yen [John Chang] has reached accords with Estonia and Lithuania on promoting economic ties and establishing representative offices in each other's countries. But since the Chinese Communist authorities have lodged a protest with Latvia, no changes have been made in the principles of the new accords. Estonia will only accept the name of the Taipei Trade Delegation, and Lithuania refuses to acknowledge [the Republic of China's] sovereignty over Taiwan, the Penghus, Kinmen, and Matsu in the accord.

According to Mehis Pivl, the Estonian minister of foreign economic relations who signed the accord with Vice Minister Chang, there is still the possibility of establishing more official diplomatic ties between the two sides in the future. Authorities in Lithuania have welcomed Taiwan businessmen to invest in and conduct study tours in Lithuania.

Another success which Vice Minister Chang has achieved in his trip to the three Baltic states lies in the fact that the prime ministers of the three countries have expressed hope of visiting the Republic of China as soon as possible. The prime minister of Estonia has even set the schedule for mid-January next year.

Returns to Taipei

*OW1111235191 Taipei CNA in English 1548 GMT
11 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 11 (CNA)—The Republic of China has established official relations with Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, and Taipei will soon set up representative offices in the three Baltic nations, Vice Foreign Minister John Chang announced Monday.

Chang also told reporters upon his return from a week-long Baltic visit that Latvian prime minister and Estonian prime minister will visit the Republic of China within two months.

Chang signed five agreements with the Baltic nations during the visit, and he stressed the official nature of the documents, saying the Republic of China's official title was mentioned in most of them.

Although the Republic of China's relations with the three nations have not yet reached ambassador-level, they are expected to be upgraded in the future, he noted.

Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia have all established diplomatic relations with Communist China after they gained independence from the Soviet Union.

According to the agreements, Chang said, the Republic of China will establish either "Republic of China Trade Mission" or "Taipei Trade Mission" in the capitals of the Baltic nations.

The three nations will set up representative offices in Taipei later, but they have promised to issue landing visas to Republic of China nationals before their representative offices begin operations, he said.

Invitations to Soviet Trade Officials Resumed

*OW0811104591 Taipei CNA in English 0803 GMT
8 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 8 (CNA)—The Board of Foreign Trade (BOFT) has resumed its program to invite Soviet trade and economic officials to visit Taiwan, a ranking official said Thursday.

The program was suspended after the short-lived hardliner-led coup attempt against Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in August. With the Soviet situation stabilizing, the BOFT official said, the board again plans to invite influential Soviet officials to visit here as part of its efforts to promote Sino-Soviet trade and economic relations.

In the initial stage, the official said, the board will invite those in charge of trade and economic affairs in the three major Soviet federated republics—Russia, Ukraine and Belorussia. Also high on the list of targeted guests are the chief executives of large Soviet state-run enterprises, the official added.

Vice Economic Affairs Minister P.K. Chiang also said that the government will use its soon-to-be-opened representative offices in the three newly independent Baltic states to help local businessmen tap immense Soviet markets.

Chiang explained that the planned trade offices in Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania can be bridgeheads for Taiwan companies trying to make inroads into neighboring Soviet markets.

Vice Foreign Minister John Chang is currently visiting the three Baltic nations to discuss exchanging trade offices with them.

With its rich natural resources and large population, Chiang noted, the Soviet Union has great development potential. Local traders cannot afford to overlook this vast potential market, he added.

Rapidly growing Sino-Soviet trade ties may soon take another step forward as China Steel Corp. (CSC) has decided to purchase raw materials from the Soviet Union, a CSC spokesman said.

The state-run company plans to buy 500 metric tons of aluminum ingot and 20,000 tons of scrapped iron from the Soviets for trial use, the spokesman said.

This will be the first time an ROC [Republic of China] national corporation has purchased Soviet goods.

CSC officials will meet with Soviet trade representatives during the next few weeks to discuss such details of the deal as product quality, prices and delivery.

If the quality of the Soviet products is good and prices reasonable, the spokesman said, CSC may increase its Soviet purchases.

Regional Official Arrives

*OW1211085891 Taipei CNA in English 0758 GMT
12 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 12 (CNA)—Igor Chernyanskiy, first deputy chairman of the Primorskiy region of the Soviet Union, will arrive in Taipei Wednesday for a four-day visit.

Invited by Jang Fu Enterprise, the Soviet official will seek trade opportunities here and will visit the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the China External Trade Development Council and the Vocational Assistance Commission for Retired Servicemen.

Ma Hai-chen, president of Jang Fu Enterprise, said the Soviet official hoped Taiwan would share its experience in construction of seaports, roads, and food processing plants, and Taiwan could purchase lumber, and billet from Primorskiy.

Ma said Vladivostok, capital of the Primorskiy region and a major military port, will be opened to the outside world next January, so Chernyanskiy's visit here should promote bilateral trade and economic relations.

Soviet Academic Mission's Visit Reported

*OW2910090591 Taipei CNA in English 0815 GMT
29 Oct 91*

[Text] Taipei, Oct. 29 (CNA)—A five-member Soviet academic mission, led by President Boris V. Gusev of the State Engineering Academy, is scheduled to arrive in Taipei Friday [1 November] for a nine-day visit.

The mission is visiting at the invitation of the National Science Council.

President Li Teng-hui Receives Utah Governor

*OW1211090391 Taipei CNA in English 0807 GMT
12 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 12 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui received Governor Norman Bangert of Utah state Monday at the Presidential Office.

During the meeting, Li said friendship and trade relations between the Republic of China and Utah state have traditionally been close and he hoped cultural exchanges

between the two sides can be further strengthened. He also thanked Governor Bangerter for his long support of the Republic of China.

Governor Bangerter said Utah state will continue to support Taiwan and is willing to share high technology.

Taiwan is Utah's ninth largest export market. The state's main exports to Taiwan, worth more than U.S.\$36.9 million in 1990, are electronics, medical equipment and precision machinery. Taiwan Province established sisterhood relations with Utah in 1980.

The American state leader left here Monday after a two-day visit.

SEF Secretary General Departs for U.S. 9 Nov

*OW0911124691 Taipei CNA in English 0800 GMT
9 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 9 (CNA)—C.V. Chen, secretary general of the Straits Exchange Foundation [SEF], left for the United States Friday to explain SEF operations to Overseas Chinese leaders and scholars there.

Accompanied by SEF Deputy Secretary General Chih Chi-ping, Chen will attend a seminar on the civilian exchanges between Taiwan and the Chinese mainland in Washington, D.C.

The SEF is a civic organization dedicated to facilitating civilian exchanges between Taiwan and the mainland.

Chen, who visited Peking earlier this week to exchange views with Mainland Chinese officials on how to jointly combat crime along the Taiwan Strait, will also attend similar seminars in New York and Los Angeles.

France To Allow Participation in Taiwan Air Show

*BK1311070091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0629 GMT
13 Nov 91*

[Text] Langkawi, Malaysia, Nov 13 (AFP)—The French Government has given French arms manufacturers permission to offer their wares at the Taiwan Air Show which opens Friday, reliable sources said here.

"The CIEEMG [expansion unknown] (a government commission monitoring arms sales to foreigners) has given this authority to the firms Aerospatiale and Dassault Aviation," the sources said at a defence expo on this island in Malaysia's northwest.

The CIEEMG has given them permission to display models of their products at the biennial Taipei show, marking the first time that large French arms makers have been allowed to operate in this context.

Taiwan, like South Africa, had been off limits for political reasons to French arms companies, which have said they are targetting Southeast Asia as a major market, an area traditionally supplied by the United States and Britain.

At the end of September, Paris officially allowed French industries to begin negotiations with Taiwan on the sale of frigate hulls, though without armaments.

A previous frigate deal was cancelled last December because of protests from China, which regards Taiwan as a rebel province.

Many French businessmen believe there is no reason for maintaining the ban on selling arms to South Africa with the crumbling of that country's apartheid system, and consider they will be able to sell arms to Pretoria within three or four years.

They point out that Switzerland has already approached South Africa about deals involving military training aircraft.

According to the arms makers, the rules of the CIEEMG are too strict and they are asking, like the president of France's Matra defence arms company Jean-Luc Lagardere did recently, for the removal of the ban on touting for sales which they believe costs them markets.

A reliable source said that a decree anticipating the end of the sales ban was being studied.

Sales of arms to foreigners are controlled in France, with the CIEEMG granting successively the right to seek markets, the power to sign a contract and permission to fulfil the contract.

Further Details on Upcoming De Klerk Visit

*OW0811175991 Taipei CNA in English 1520 GMT
8 Nov 91*

[Text] Johannesburg, Nov. 8 (CNA)—South African President F.W. de Klerk and his wife will leave here Saturday evening for a visit to Israel.

After leaping Tel Aviv, President and Mrs. de Klerk will proceed to make a three-day state visit to the Republic of China [ROC] on Nov. 14-16.

During his stay in Taipei, President de Klerk will meet with President Li Teng-hui and other government leaders of the Republic of China to exchange views on the international situation and matters of mutual concern.

The South African leader will also receive an honorary doctorate in law from National Chengchi University.

On Nov. 15, President Li and President de Klerk will play golf and will have a private talk during the game.

It is expected that a revised air services agreement and an investment cooperation agreement between the two countries will be signed [word indistinct] President de Klerk's visit in Taipei.

Members of President de Klerk's entourage include Foreign Minister Roelof Frederik Botha, Director General of Foreign Affairs N.P. Van Heerden, and Director General of the State President's Office J.P. Roux.

President de Klerk and his entourage are scheduled to return to South Africa on Nov. 1 [as received].

Australia Willing To Enhance Trade Relations

OW0811112191 Taipei CNA in English 0814 GMT
8 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 8 (CNA)—Australia hopes to enhance trade relations with Taiwan as Taiwan is becoming its fastest growing export market, according to reports from Sydney which reached here Thursday.

Quoting Chu Kang-ming, director of the China External Trade Development Council trade office in Sydney, the report said that both the Australian Government and people can not ignore the importance of the Taiwan market as Australia has been enjoying a huge surplus in its trade with Taiwan.

Chu said Australian dependence on the Taiwan market is increasing; its exports to Taiwan totaled U.S.\$1.5 billion in the first nine months of 1991, a 23 percent increase over the same period of 1990.

Australian industrialists and businessmen believe Taiwan is a market with the greatest potential, Chu said. They have shown a keen interest in such Taiwan industries as pollution controls, food processing, computer software, aerospace, and medical services.

North Atlantic Assembly Group To Visit 15-22 Nov

OW0811180191 Taipei CNA in English 1503 GMT
8 Nov 91

[Text] Brussels, Nov. 8 (CNA)—A five-member group from the North Atlantic Assembly, led by the assembly's Vice President Jose Lello, will visit the Republic of China (ROC) on Nov. 15-22, assembly sources said Thursday.

Other members of the group will include Loic Bonvard, president of the assembly's Political Committee; Thijs Van Vlijman, general rapporteur of the assembly's Committee on Defence and Security; Spiros Spiliotopoulos, head of the Greek delegation to the assembly; and Peter Costerier, the assembly's secretary general.

Costerier said the group will collect information on the ROC's political, economic and social development in recent years.

"We also want to know better on the evolution of relations between Taiwan and Mainland China," Costerier said. "For this purpose, we will meet government authorities, legislators as well as representatives from the oppositions during our stay on Taiwan."

The North Atlantic assembly is the inter-parliamentary organization of the 16 member countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Meeting twice a year to play as the bridge between national parliaments and NATO officials, the assembly provides a forum for North American and European

parliamentarians to discuss problems of common concern on defence cooperation within the alliance.

Li Urges Industrialists To Support Government

OW1211090491 Taipei CNA in English 0818 GMT
12 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 12 (CNA)—President Li Teng-hui Monday called upon the nation's industrialists to support the government in expanding economic and trade relations with the Chinese mainland according to the national reunification guidelines.

In his written message to a ceremony marking the 45th Industrial Day, President Li said that to improve the economic and trade relations between Taiwan and the mainland may gradually make Taiwan's democratic and free economic systems more acceptable to Mainland China.

This will help close the gaps between the two government systems and people's living standards and thereby help establish a solid foundation for the reunification of China, he said.

The national reunification guidelines, adopted earlier this year, spell out three major phases in the unification of China under the principle of freedom, democracy, and equitable distribution of wealth.

Meanwhile, Premier Hao Po-tsun told the Industrial Day rally that "In order to sustain our economic development, we must create a political miracle in the coming year. All of us must help create the miracle."

"We shall pool the political wisdom of our 20 million people to complete the task," he added.

He explained that to create the miracle is to successfully complete constitutional reforms within the framework of Republic of China Constitution. The National Assembly is scheduled to amend the Constitution next year. Elections for the National Assembly will be held next month.

He expressed the hope that the industrialists will help create the political miracle in the same way they have helped create Taiwan's economic miracle.

Hao: Independence Means 'Immediate Destruction'

OW0911124391 Taipei CNA in English 0758 GMT
9 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 9 (CNA)—Premier Hao Po-tsun fended off volleys of pro-Taiwan independence questions from opposition lawmakers Friday, warning that independence would mean an "immediate destruction" of Taiwan.

Democratic Progressive Party (DPP) legislator Chiu Lien-hui asserted that the government has been talking about unification with China, but "We must not sacrifice ourselves for the sake of unification."

Hao replied that unification will not only preserve what Taiwan has achieved, but also bring greater hopes to the 20 million people on Taiwan. "Therefore," he claimed, "unification is not sacrifice."

"What we are proposing for unification is totally different from Communist China's proposal for 'one country, two systems,'" Hao said.

"We insist on unifying China under freedom, democracy and an equitable distribution of wealth," the premier stressed.

The government and people have well developed their politics and economy on Taiwan during the past four decades not because of Taiwan independence but because of their implementation of the Republic of China's [ROC's] Constitution, Hao said.

"I am not trying to scare you," Hao told the legislative floor, "but Taiwan independence will bring nothing but immediate destruction. It is unrealistic."

Rejecting opposition calls for a plebiscite on Taiwan independence, Hao said plebiscites will create only schisms, confusion and chaos.

There are many channels for the public to air their political views, and "What we need most now is to coolly and reasonably develop democracy here," Hao said.

He called on the DPP to develop itself into a rational and sound opposition party within the framework of the Republic of China Constitution.

Replying to a query from DPP legislator Hung Chi-chang, Hao said Taiwan independence definitely will not protect Taiwan's sovereignty.

Those who think a "Republic of Taiwan" will be accepted by the international community and admitted to the United Nations are embracing a dream, Hao said.

Retorting opposition jeers at the Kuomintang slogan "Anti-Communism Will Triumph," Hao said communism reached its peak after World War II. But now only Communist China, North Korea and Vietnam are left to bolster the failing ideology.

Developments in the world situation clearly indicate that the government goal of "reviving the nation through anti-communism" is not a myth, he noted.

Rather, he added, "I am afraid the real myth is the belief that Taiwan independence will enable Taiwan to join the UN."

In reply to an interpellation from the DPP's Lu Hsiu-yi, Hao said the national title of the Republic of China cannot be changed by the 20 million people on Taiwan.

The Republic of China was established by revolutionaries led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and its Constitution was adopted by representatives of all of the Chinese, he said.

Accordingly, he added, the Constitution cannot be changed by only the people on Taiwan.

He reiterated that the Armed Forces of the Republic of China will protect only the Republic of China, not a "Republic of Taiwan."

DPP legislator Chen Shui-pien asked "Captain Hao" whether the ship "Taiwan" will sail toward democracy like the Mayflower or sink like the Titanic.

In response to Chen's figure of speech, Hao stated that he is not the captain. "The captain is President Li Teng-hui. I am probably a first mate or chief engineer on board the ship," he explained.

Hao continued that the Titanic sank because it struck on an iceberg. "To the ROC ship, Communist China is the iceberg in the sea which we must sail past as we move toward democracy," he added.

To put it in plain words, Hao said, "promoting Taiwan independence is pushing the ship toward the iceberg."

Vice Premier Shih Chi-yang also told the Legislative Yuan that the government seeks to "play a leading role" in China's unification.

The government's national unification guideline clearly states that it will gradually push for China's unification under freedom, democracy and prosperity, Shih noted.

Hao Views Military Capabilities

OW0911111191 Taipei CNA in English 0818 GMT
9 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 9 (CNA)—Premier Hao Po-tsun affirmed Friday that the Armed Forces have made great efforts to beef up their anti-blockade capabilities over the past ten years.

Replying to a question of legislator Chen Shui-pien, Hao said the government has anticipated Peking's possible use of forces against Taiwan by declaring a blockade, conducting air raids, attacking the off-shore islands, direct invasion and long-term harassment.

In order to run a possible blockade, the Armed Forces have improved missiles, acquired anti-submarine helicopters and anti-torpedo vessels, and upgraded its second-generation warships, the premier said.

The modern equipment and extensive training should be enough to cope with any possible blockade, said Hao, a former chief of the General Staff and four-star general.

He stressed that the Armed Forces' war-readiness has never been relaxed because of the government's decision to end the emergency period against communist rebellion last May.

"We are still in a state of war with Communist China," he said in answer to an interpellation from another lawmaker.

Defends Anti-Communist Policy

*OW131112091 Taipei CNA in English 0807 GMT
13 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 13 (CNA)—The Republic of China will never change its anti-communist national policy, nor will it change its goal of building a democratic, modern China, Premier Hao Po-tsun said Tuesday.

Addressing the annual plenary meeting of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission (OCAC) in Taipei, the premier pointed out that most of the communist regimes in the world have collapsed, and the Chinese Communist regime in Peking is also doomed to collapse in the near future.

He urged all Chinese at home and abroad to pool their wisdom for the national cause.

Hau said the government is making great efforts to promote constitutional reforms at home and to improve the welfare of Overseas Chinese. He also stressed the government's opposition to Taiwan independence.

More than 200 OCAC members from various Overseas Chinese communities attended the meeting.

Official Rules Out Timetable for Unification

*OW0911124191 Taipei CNA in English 0812 GMT
9 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 9 (CNA)—To set a timetable for China's unification is not practical, Huang Kun-hui, chairman of the cabinet-level Mainland Affairs Council, said Friday.

Huang was responding to an interpellation by opposition legislator Wei Yao-chien. Wei suggested the government set a timetable for resolving the so-called "Taiwan issue."

Huang dismissed Wei's proposal as "impractical and unrealistic."

Huang pointed out that the national unification guidelines clearly set forth short-, medium- and long-term goals for the eventual accomplishment of the national cause.

"Our mainland policy and ultimate national goal are crystal clear," Huang stressed. "There is no need to set a timetable for China's unification."

Huang also told legislator Wei that there is no "Taiwan issue." The real problem the country faces is "China's unification," he stressed.

China is today divided into two areas and two political entities, Huang expalined.

In line with the national unification guidelines, Huang said, the government will gradually promote the peaceful evolution of Mainland China into a free, democratic society and the eventual unification of the nation.

At the moment, Huang said, the government will promote reciprocal cross-strait exchanges in good faith, and

in the medium range, the government will propose cross-strait cooperation based on mutual trust and goodwill. Cross-strait consultations on national unification are a long-term goal, he claimed.

MAC Official on Joint Anti-Crime Efforts

*OW0911124791 Taipei CNA in English 0807 GMT
9 Nov 91*

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 9 (CNA)—A ranking Mainland Affairs Council [MAC] official said Friday that Peking should not limit cooperation with Taipei to fighting crime along the Taiwan Strait.

If criminals purposely commit crimes beyond the Strait, the joint efforts by the two sides would not be successful, MAC Vice Chairman Ma Ying-jeou said.

Therefore, Ma told a press conference, both sides need to discuss the subject further. "We hope problems will be solved in a spirit of pragmatism," he added.

Ma said C.V. Chen, secretary general of the Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF), briefed MAC leaders on his Peking visit immediately after returning to Taipei Thursday.

SEF and mainland authorities agreed to the joint efforts to combat crime, but the mainland suggested limiting the efforts to the Taiwan Strait, which Ma said is too narrow. "It should be extended to 'on the seas,'" he suggested.

For example, Ma said, many of the 40-some maritime robberies in the past few years occurred on the seas off Zhejiang Province, not on the Taiwan Strait.

He said he was confident that differences on this point could be resolved after further exchanges between both sides.

Ma suspected that Peking has targeted the Taiwan Strait for cooperation because it always regards Taiwan as a "local authority" which governs only the areas around the Strait.

Responding to opposition criticism of government mainland policy, Ma said, "Like it or not, cross-strait relations will continue to be an important part of our political and economic life."

Mainland policy will certainly become a major public question that should be discussed responsibly by all political parties and political figures, Ma said.

He urged the oppositionists to stop their attempts to smear SEF officials authorized to negotiate practical issues with mainland authorities.

Ma challenged the opposition politicians to drop their charges that the SEF officials were "traitors" and "acting as messengers" and come up instead with constructive and forward-looking policy proposals.

New DPP Chairman Hsu Hsin-liang Takes Office
OW1311104991 Taipei CNA in English 0809 GMT
13 Nov 91

[Text] Taipei, Nov. 13 (CNA)—Hsu Hsin-liang, the new chairman of the opposition Democratic Progressive Party (DPP), was sworn in Tuesday.

Hsu and other important party officials took their oaths in a ceremony held at the Hyatt Hotel.

Huang Hsin-chieh, the outgoing DPP chairman, thanked party members for their efforts and support during the past three years, and he urged them to be even more united in the future.

New chairman Hsu also spoke positively about the party's future, and he outlined the direction the party will follow during the current transitional period.

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